The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Spends Another Day in Discussing the Tenure-of-Office Law.

The President Will Make No Removals Until the Law is Repealed.

Consternation of the Office-Seeking Brigade.

[illegible] Another Scene in the House.

Succeeds in Getting Himself Called a Liar, and is Happy.

Early Recognition of the Cuban Insurgents Probable.

Modification of the Tax on Whisky and Tobacco.

A Black Brother to be Appointed Assessor at New Orleans.

&c. &c. &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The Senate was [illegible] to-day on the proposed suspension or repeal of the civil-tenure law. The discussion was very spirited and attracted overflowing galleries of spectators. Sherman, of Ohio, came out in favor of an unconditional repeal, while Carpenter, the new Wisconsin Senator, made a two hours speech against it. He created no little surprise by declaring that the law was a good one, was constitutional, and ought to stand. Of course no vote was reached, and opinion is again evenly divided as to what the result will be. The President has certainly taken a decided stand in the premises, and informed the Senators and members that he will carry out the law, and fill existing vacancies in the offices only [illegible] until it is modified or repealed so as to allow removals from office without the consent of the Senate. The determination has created consternation among the office-seekers, who are already organizing an outside pressure for the repeal of the law.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

There was a spicy time in the House to-day over the discovery that a provision requiring distilleries to pay Internal Revenue store-keepers had been left out in the enrollment of an appropriation bill passed in the last hours of the Fortieth Congress. Mr. Butler said that the omission was intentional, was in the interest of distillers, and had it not been discovered would have defrauded the Government [illegible] produced no little excitement. Mr. Schenck defended the enrolling clerks and explained how the omission happened. Mr. Butler retorted that Mr. Schenck stood up in the interest of the whisky ring, and the omission was [illegible]. Schenck reiterated that Butler stated what was false. Shouts of order arose and the Speaker's gavel quieted the excitement. Holman, of Indiana, who was a member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills in the last Congress, then hurled back in Butler's face the charge of intended fraud. Finally the debate ran on to [illegible] effect that either in or out of the bill the provision was suspicious, as it related to matters of taxation, and was wholly irrelevant in an appropriation bill. The provision was [illegible].

CUBA.

The Cuban independence question seems to be assuming formidable proportions. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had it up this morning, and discussed the proposition [illegible] next meeting. In the meantime the Administration has ordered the West Indian squadron to be reinforced by two vessels-of-war and two iron-clads. The ostensible object of this is to protect American citizens in Cuba, but it is well understood to mean something else. If the revolution gains much greater headway, steps will undoubtedly be taken by the Administration in and out of Congress to recognize the independence of the island.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day had another meeting on the whisky and tobacco tax, and agreed to report a bill substantially to the effect to amend section 55 of the act of July 17, 1868, so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 20th of April, 1870, but subject to an additional tax of [illegible] per cent. for each proof gallon for each month, the same shall remain in bonded warehouse after the 20th of April, 1869, and any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the 20th of April, 1870, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as provided in said section, and to amend section 87 of the above act, to this effect: That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff or cigars manufactured prior to the 23d day of November, 1868, on which the tax or duty has been paid but not stamped, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, make a statement of the class, weight and number of packages of tobacco, snuff and cigars which constitutes his inventoried stock on the 1st day of February, 1869, deducting therefrom whatever may have been sold or removed since that period, and [illegible] weight and number of packages into which it may be required to be packed in accordance with the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, which statement shall be made under oath or affirmation to the Assistant Assessor, who shall make a careful and personal examination thereof and compare the same with his inventory, and if found to be correct said Assistant Assessor shall make oath or affirmation of the correctness of the same to the Assessor of the District, who shall immediately make a true abstract of such statements and transmit it to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, who shall immediately, after the passage of this act, cause to be prepared suitable and special stamps which shall indicate the weight and class of tobacco, snuff or cigars on which the tax has been paid, [illegible] stamped as provided by law, which stamps shall be furnished only to collectors requiring the same, and shall be issued by the Collector to the Assistant Collector of the proper division on written application made to the Collector by the owner of any such unstamped tobacco, snuff or cigars whereof an inventory and statement has been made, and upon which the tax shall have been known to have been paid, and the Assistant Assessor shall affix said stamps to packages on which the tax has been paid, and which has been returned in said inventory and statement, and any tobacco, snuff or cigars not in packages or prepared by law, shall be repacked and stamped as above provided. Penalties are prescribed for violating this and for removing any tobacco unpacked or stamped from a bonded warehouse after this act is passed.

NEGRO APPOINTED.

Secretary Boutwell has agreed to appoint [illegible] New Orleans District. There were four white applicants for the place.

GEORGIA.

The President stands firm in the position he took a month ago on the Georgia question. He repeated his words yesterday in a conversation with a friend that he did not see how Congress could exclude the Georgia Representatives without going back on the reconstruction laws.

INDIANA IMBROGLIO.

Defrees, Julian and others, of the Radical Indiana faction which oppose Morton, swear vengeance on him for the defeat of Defrees as Superintendent of Public Printing. They attribute his defeat to Morton's influence with the carpet-baggers.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Appropriation Committee this morning agreed to report back the Chilean appropriation bill, as it was originally presented in the House and lost in the 40th Congress.

TESTIMONY IN CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

To-day the House Election Committee granted sixty days' extension for taking evidence in the contested cases of Rice, of Kentucky, and Julian and Reed, of Indiana.

BLANTON DUNCAN'S PROPERTY.

The Radicals of the House wasted two hours to-day, filibustering to defeat the bill restoring property to Blanton Duncan, of Louisville, now under decree of confiscation.

CROWDED GALLERIES.

The galleries of both houses were crowded to-day—the result of an unusual number of office-seekers here, and not the interest excited by the proceedings.

THIRD AUDITOR.

The retirement of Third Auditor John Wilson was enforced by the personal enmity of Washburne against him. A. M. Gouquer, of Ohio, will probably be appointed.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In the House to-day Mr. Wells offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House the present condition of the custom-house at St. Louis, and to state whether it is practicable to enlarge it so as to accommodate the business of that port, and if so the probable cost, together with his opinion as to the propriety or expediency of disposing of the present building and site and purchasing another site and erecting a new building for the accommodation of the custom-house, postoffice, U. S. courts, internal revenue and other offices in that city, which was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.

An effort is being made to induce the Quartermaster General to set aside the contract of J. H. Bollinger for the transportation of Government supplies from St. Louis to posts on the upper Missouri, and to give it to parties from Chicago. Bollinger claims that he can do it for sixty cents a hundred pounds less from St. Louis than by rail from Chicago. A very exciting contest is going on before Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Tom. Hood, of Madison, Wis., it is said, is to be appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

[To the Associated Press.]

NO MORE APPOINTMENTS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Washington dispatch says several important nominations have been agreed upon in Cabinet meeting, but it is now positively asserted that the President will make no further important nominations until the tenure-of-office matter is disposed of by the Senate.

THE ARMY OF NUISANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The hotels are crowded with office-seekers, and the arrival of every train increases the number. The public departments and lobbies of the Capitol are alive with them, and the members of Congress are continually called from their seats by those seeking positions of some character. Both Senators and Representatives are overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the country on the same business, and it is impossible to give prompt responses.

COLORED MINISTER FOR HAYTI.

Additional efforts are being made to secure the appointment of E. D. Bassett, colored principal of a school in Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti. He is indorsed by the National Committee of Colored Men, Fred. Douglass, Downing, Langston, and many others, white and black.

HUDSON BAY AND PUGET SOUND.

The joint commission of the British and American Governments, to settle the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound difficulties, will meet in New York to-morrow. Present for the British Government, Hon. John Rose; for the United States, Hon. Alex. S. Johnson; Hon. B. R. Curtis, umpire; counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing; for the British Government, Hon. Charles D. Day, of Canada. The counsel will be heard orally to-morrow on the testimony and briefs already submitted. The united amount of claims of the two countries is $650,000. The treaty of 1846, negotiated by [illegible] Buchanan and Lord Packenham, stipulates for the protection of the rights of those companies during the continuance of the license granted by the British Government. It is now sought to found upon that license a claim to the free territory so occupied, which the United States resist.

A NAVAL GENERAL ORDER

issued to-day calls attention of officers to the regulations of the navy forbidding applications for duty through persons of influence. All such applications are ordered to be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Among the visitors at the Executive mansion was the House Committee on Military Affairs, headed by Chairman Logan, who called to be introduced to the President. The [illegible] visitors was observed. Those received were mainly Senators and Representatives, who were present in large force. The President sent several nominations to the Senate to-day, but it is said they are not of important character. The seal is not yet broken.

GEN. SCHOFIELD

leaves for his new command to-morrow. He will be accompanied from here by Col. Wherry, Capt. Ennis, and Lieut. Rathbone, of his staff, who have been on duty in the War Department. Col. Campbell remains at the Department.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Frank Moore, of New York, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid; John T. Forbes, Pension Agent at Philadelphia. There were other confirmations.

POSTMASTERS.

The following nominations of postmasters were sent in: Elizabeth Van Lew, at Richmond, Va., in acknowledgment of important services to the Union army during the rebellion, vice Alex. Sharp, resigned, and since confirmed as Marshal for the District of Columbia; Eliza F. Evans at Rowen, O.; Emily J. C. Bushnell at Sterling, Illinois; George B. [illegible] at Dubuque, Iowa; C. R. Carr at Galesburg, Ill.; [illegible] Mount Carroll. Six or seven of the above are reappointments.

APPOINTED.

The President also appointed J. W. Smith Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 21st District of Pennsylvania, vice Frost, deceased; Israel Washburne, Sr., Collector of Customs for Portland, Me.; C. C. P. Clark, Collector of Customs at Oswego, N. Y.; Henry D. Moore, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

GEORGIA.

The first section of the amended bill to enforce the fourteenth constitutional amendment in Georgia, reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Trumbull, repeals so much of the act of June 25, 1868, as relates to Georgia. Section 2 revives military government in Georgia. Section 3 continues the government of the State as provisional and declares null and void the expulsion of African members of the Legislature and restores them to their seats—persons admitted to their places to vacate the same, and prohibits any person disqualified under the fourteenth amendment from holding office in said Legislature. Section 4 makes it the duty of the President to station such part of the land and naval forces of the United States in said States as shall be sufficient to carry the act into full execution, and all officers in command of such forces shall, on demand of the acting Governor, render military aid and assistance in the administration of the government and protection to life and property and administration of justice.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

The President and family will commence their occupancy of the Executive Mansion to-morrow. This afternoon a very large number of visitors called on the President.

SENOR GARCIA

presented his credentials to the President to-day as Minister of the Argentine Republic. In response to his address the President said:

"MR. GARCIA—I welcome you as the diplomatic agent of the Argentine republic in this country. It shall be my endeavor during your mission to reciprocate the kind sentiments which you express on behalf of your government and its desire to strengthen those relations of friendship and commerce which now unite both nations. I notice that your letter of credence is signed by your predecessor, now the chief magistrate of the Argentine republic. The personal and official character which he maintained while here, warrants the assumption that in selecting you as the minister of that republic, he was actuated by his usual discretion and had no reason to apprehend that your career would not do justice to his choice. A similar confidence is entertained by me."

LIEUT. GEN. SHERIDAN

will postpone his departure from this city until to-morrow. He will proceed to New York and pass a few days, and afterwards visit St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth. It is understood the General has determined to establish his headquarters at Chicago. A department of supplies will be continued at St. Louis to furnish posts of the upper Missouri. The Lieut. General called on the President this morning and had a lengthy interview.

FISH IN THE HARNESS.

Mr. Washburne retired from the State Department at noon to-day and Mr. Fish took possession.

CLARK.

The resignation of L. W. Clark as disbursing clerk of the Construction Bureau of the Treasury Department has been received and accepted by Secretary Boutwell. This act closes the official action of Mr. Clark with the Treasury Department.

[illegible]

The Senate Foreign Committee has altogether [illegible] on the Alabama treaty, but does not expect that the treaties will come up for consideration [illegible] the Senate goes into executive session.

THE SOUTH.

Mixed Schools in New Orleans—Probable Governor of Texas—The Fifteenth Amendment Fails in the Georgia Legislature—Bullock Issues an Order.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The Gov. has signed the school bill providing for mixed schools, and to-day appointed commissioners provided for by the bill, among them two colored men, one of them formerly a chaplain in the State Senate.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, says northeastern Texas has declared for J. B. Hamilton for Governor, and B. W. Gray, for Lieutenant Governor. A conservative paper hoists the ticket and claims to have for it the support of leading citizens of all parties.

ATLANTA, March 17.—The Senate to-day took up the 15th amendment, and a motion to indefinitely postpone resulted in a tie vote—17 to 17. B. F. Conley, the Republican President of the Senate, having the casting vote, voted yes.

Gov. Bullock to-day issued an executive order setting forth that he has received information of the voluntary absenteeism of a large number of members of the House in order to prevent a quorum, and that as no appropriation bill for the year 1869 has yet been perfected or submitted to him, it is ordered no money shall be paid members on account of per diem or mileage, until an appropriation bill is perfected and receives his approval.

CUBA.

Arrest of Revolutionary Sympathizers.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Porto Rico advices mention the arrest of several young men for expressing favorable sentiments to the Cuban revolutionists, and that the garrisons are being changed on account of the disaffection. Much excitement prevails there.

NEW YORK.

Status of Financial and Commercial Affairs.

Condition of Banks Throughout the Country.

Mr. Boutwell's Reputation in Wall Street.

The Secret of the Recent Transfers of Troops.

Loyalty Reaping its Reward in South Carolina.

The Insurrection in Cuba on its Last Legs.

&c. &c. &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Money is firm at 7 per cent. It is remarked that the supply of money is mainly in the hands of private lenders, the banks generally having little to lend on call, the demand for discounts from their regular customers being more than usually active. It is believed that as a rule the banks throughout the country have been, since the passage of the new law in regard to quarterly statements, quietly strengthening their reserve, and that they are now generally in as sound a condition as they would have been under the old law on the first Monday in April. It is expected, however, that as the first of April is a general settlement day in the country that the banks there will make moderate currency drafts on their city correspondents, and yet their balances with the New York banks are already unusually low. Gold was attacked with great vigor by the report about Sumner's belligerent speech being contradicted and the friendly comments of the English press on Grant's inaugural. The under current of the market is strongly in favor of the bulls, the street having changed sides on this question. Government bonds were lower and closed dull after an ineffectual effort to force a rally. Mr. Boutwell has not, thus far, improved his reputation in Wall street. Southern securities were more active, but generally at lower prices. Railway bonds were firmer and wanted. The railway speculation was very inactive and prices weak, except for Rock Island and Northwestern, whose large earnings attract attention. New York Central fluctuated about 2 per cent on various reports respecting its affairs, the last of which was that all suits respecting the recent scrip dividend had been withdrawn, and the close was firm. Pacific Mail was the object of a violent contest. Heavy sales were made, and the price forced down to 92¼, from which there was a slight recovery. Mariposa continues active and buoyant.

WHY IT WAS DONE.

It is understood in Southern circles of this city that the recent extensive transfer of troops from different points is owing to the discovery that the private soldiers cannot be relied upon to enforce negro supremacy in the South, and their officers find their positions very uncomfortable.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Mayor Hall was dressed in a complete suit of green when reviewing the procession in honor of St. Patrick to-day.

DISTILLING.

Several city distillers are making preparations to resume work. The lower cost of material favors them.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

Charleston papers bring the details of extensive tampering with the finances of South Carolina, by means of which the carpet-bag Governor of that State appears to have pocketed large sums of money.

CUBA.

Leaders in Cuba are making urgent appeals to this Government for aid. It is represented that they will not be able to hold out more than three months longer.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

CATTLE.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Beef cattle. Receipts since Monday, 1,583. The average quality was better than on Monday. The demand from sheep butchers was good and prices for fine steers were better. Common to extra 14@17½c, with good to prime 16@17c; sixty-two Illinois, 6⅛ cwt, 15c. The offerings were mostly from Ohio and Michigan.

SHEEP.

Receipts since Monday, 4,683. Dull but firm at 6½@9c.

SWINE.

Receipts to-day, 3,453. Declined under the liberal supplies. Sales at $11 44@11 63 per hundred pounds.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour active, and low grades closed at 10@15c better. Wheat—Shippers took 30,000 bushels at $1 47 for No. 2 and $1 55 for No. 1 spring. Corn active to the trade. Oats very unsettled.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed very strong, with sales since 'Change at $31 95@32 cash and in the regular way. Lard—Prime steam firm but quiet at 19⅛@19¼c. Other hog products dull.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull; Rio 14@18c, gold. Sugar drooping; fair to good grocery 12⅛@12¾c; best crushed 16⅛@17c.

CINCINNATI.

General Schofield en route to his New Command—General Halpine—Saint Patrick's Day.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Gen. J. M. Schofield, ex-Secretary of War, arrived in the city this evening on his way to St. Louis, where he is to take command of the Department of Missouri.

Petitions to President Grant praying that steps be taken for the relief of Gen. Halpine, who is now in prison in Van Dieman's land for alleged participation in the Fenian uprising in Ireland, are now being extensively circulated in this city. General Halpine commanded the 15th Kentucky during the war. Some years ago he was city civil engineer, and for several terms was an assistant in that office. A meeting will be held at Mozart Hall next Monday night to take action in reference to the matter.

St. Patrick's day was generally celebrated by the Irish societies in this city.

The day was pleasant and the procession very fine.

MEMPHIS.

Detection of Gen. Hindman's Assassin—A Plot to Burn Helena, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—A prisoner in the Helena, Ark., jail, yesterday overheard two negro prisoners discussing the assassination of Gen. Hindman, and informed the jailer, who, together with the marshal, took one of them out, and after charging him with the crime he confessed being one of nine negroes who had formed a conspiracy to burn the town of Helena to avenge the hanging of a negro last September for rape; that three of the [illegible] went to Hindman's house for the purpose of burning it, he having prosecuted the negro who was hung, and one of the [illegible] seeing Hindman sitting by the window [illegible] killing him. The others becoming frightened had fled and abandoned the plot to burn the town. Five of the nine have been arrested and are now in jail. The authorities are now searching for others.

MEXICO.

Negrete not Heard From—A Church Destroyed by Lightning—One Hundred Persons Buried in the Ruins—Assassination—Treaty Commissioner.

HAVANA, March 17.—Telegrams from the city of Mexico to March 8th, are received by the steamer from Vera Cruz.

The rebel Gen. Negrete has not been heard of since his flight.

The courts in Puebla have accorded protection to Gov. Bustament.

A church in Zacatecas was struck by lightning on the 5th inst., and destroyed. One hundred persons were buried in the ruins.

Aureliano Rivera was killed in a duel with Gov. Garaea.

Chanca has been assassinated by his companions.

Cespeeda, Governor of Yucatan, died at Merida.

The reported appointment of a Minister to Washington proves to be untrue.

Navarro, Mexican Consul at New York, will act as one of the Commissioners under the treaty with the United States.

☞ The Pall Mall Gazette says of a new play, "Not Guilty," just produced in London, that it is "a bad specimen of one of the worst class of plays."

CONGRESS.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, March 17.

TEXAS.

A memorial from citizens of Texas was presented, protesting against the organization of a State government, and suggesting that the State be divided into several States or Territories. Passed.

GEORGIA.

The bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment in Georgia, with an amendment, was reported from the Judiciary Committee.

HILL AND MILLER.

The same committee reported back the names of Joshua Hill and H. V. Miller, claiming to be Senators from Georgia, with a recommendation that they lay on the table until action is taken on the joint resolution.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The bill granting lands to a railroad from the southern boundary of Kansas to the Pacific ocean was referred to the Public Land Committee.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. [It provides for continuing the educational and collection departments until January 1st, 1871.]

INDIAN CLAIMS.

A bill providing a mode of settlement for certain claims was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. [It provides for the appointment of two additional judges to the Court of Claims, whereupon the chief justice of said court shall designate any three of the judges to constitute a Chamber of Indian Claims to adjudicate claims against the United States of the Cherokee, Creeks, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes, growing out of any treaty of stipulation made with them by the Government.]

LAND GRANTS.

Bill granting lands in aid of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroads referred to Public Lands Committee.

Bill granting lands in Florida to aid in rebuilding the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad referred to same committee.

OCEAN MAILS.

A bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the New York and Antwerp Steamship Company was introduced.

HOW TO RATIFY.

A joint resolution prescribing a mode of procedure by State Legislatures to ratify constitutional amendments was introduced and laid on the table.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

A resolution was adopted requesting of the President copies of the correspondence between Buchanan and Cass as to the policy to be pursued to avert the then impending rebellion.

LIGHT HOUSES.

A joint resolution relative to light-houses on the coast of Oregon passed.

TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The joint resolution authorizing the New foundland Telegraph Company to land their cable on American soil was taken up.

The amendment applying the bill to all other cable companies was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill repealing the tenure of office was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS again argued against it.

Mr. THAYER offered a substitute for the pending bill, providing that the act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers is hereby made and declared to be inoperative and void from and after the passage of this act. *Provided*, however, that the President shall report to the Senate within ten days from the beginning of the next session all appointments by him during the preceding recess of the Senate, which require confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke briefly in favor of the repeal of the act. He held the true constitutional principle to be that the President has the power to make absolute removals from office during a recess of the Senate, but can only make temporary appointments to fill the vacancy, to be confirmed or rejected by the Senate at its next session. The great reason for passing the act was that President Johnson sought by a trick to evade and did in many cases evade this constitutional provision. If it should be found necessary Congress might enact a civil service law, general in its provisions, and thus might guard against the abuse of executive power by improper removals. If it was right to suspend the law for a year it was of course equally so to repeal it.

If the law were repealed for a year Grant might, if he chose, remove everybody now in office, and after that should be done how could Congress deny the right to succeeding [illegible] the repeal of the law. The House of Representatives, which had concurred with the Senate in passing it, had already manifested its willingness to repeal the law, the occasion for it having passed. The Senate, in considering the question of repeal, was really sitting as judge in its own case, and if it insisted upon the law remaining in force it might be accused of doing so from a design to maintain for itself exceptional powers, conferred upon it two years ago to meet a special emergency now happily passed.

The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) had spoken much of the danger to the liberty of the country from the love of power in the Executive; but it should be remembered that Senators were no more willing than the President to yield up power once obtained. He (Sherman) thought it wrong to refer in the discussion of this question to the character of General Grant or his wishes on the subject. The Senate was not required to grant him any special favor, but only put him in this respect upon the same footing with all other Presidents from Washington to Johnson.

Mr. COLE spoke in advocacy of the substitute.

Mr. CARPENTER said that, owing probably to his inexperience in legislative debate, he was surprised at the course of this discussion. Much had been said about the high character and great services of General Grant. No one appreciated them more highly than he, but they had nothing to do with the question before the Senate, which was a dry question of law, viz: Where is the power of removal under the Constitution? Mr. Carpenter then made some argument to show that the President has no constitutional right to remove a public officer except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

There were a few maxims of constitutional law so elementary and obvious that they were often forgotten. Among these were some which bore directly upon the question under discussion. It should be remembered, first, that the Government of the United States and its several departments and officers, possess no powers not expressly granted or resulting by necessary implication from the words of some express grant in the constitution. If the administration of the government disclosed any deficiency of necessary power in any department of the government, the remedy was by amending the constitution. The mere discovery of the defect did not authorize the department to assume the needed power. If the President might usurp powers because they seemed to him necessary, he would soon become the people's master instead of their servant.

There were but two provisions of the Constitution applicable to the determination of the extent of the power of the President in appointing and removing from office. The first was that authorizing the President to appoint Ambassadors and other officers, for whose appointment the Constitution itself did not provide. This provision contemplated two things—nomination and appointment. The nomination was to be made by the President alone; the appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There being no express provision for removal, that power was evidently to be regarded as a mere incident of the powers of appointment, it being necessary that a vacancy should exist before it could be filled. Then, since the power of appointment belonged not to the President alone, but to him and to the Senate, the conclusion was inevitable that the other power implied in this power of removal also belonged to the President and Senate together, and not to the President alone, and therefore that the President could not constitutionally make removals during a recess of the Senate. This view seemed to be sustained by the other provisions authorizing the President to fill vacancies that may happen during a recess, and by implication denying that he has power to create vacancies when the Senate is not in session.

In conclusion he said it was the duty of the Senate to preserve this law, because if once repealed, no matter how great the necessity for it might be at any future time, it probably could never be re-enacted. He would vote for its suspension because he thought it required certain modifications which could not be considered this session, and not at all for the reasons given by other Senators that it [illegible] the President, because he did not believe that either with the law or without it the President would have any right to make removals during the recess of the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said that all the arguments in favor of the law, itself far fetched, were based solely upon technical grounds, and were sufficiently answered by the history and practice of the government for 78 years. The position of Senators who made large and ingenious arguments to show the constitutionality, wisdom and necessity of the law, and then announced they were willing to suspend it, reminded him of the well-known gentleman who was strongly in favor of the Maine liquor law, but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.]

At 4 o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. Drake, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOMHOUSE.

The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to state the present condition of the St. Louis customhouse.

TESTIMONY IN CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted extending the time for the taking of testimony in contested elections.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

IMPORTANT OMISSIONS.

A joint resolution supplying omissions in the enrollments of some of the general appropriation bills of last session was reported. One of them requires bonded warehouse owners to reimburse the Government for salaries of storekeepers.

Mr. BECK argued against the bonded warehouse proposition.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, explained and advocated the proposition, which he said had been unanimously agreed upon by the committee of conference at 6 o'clock on the morning of March 4th, and which was at that hour the law of the land, but it being a matter which took one million five hundred thousand dollars out of the pockets of whisky dealers, of course the provision dropped out in the enrollment of the bill. He did not know who was to blame.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Butler whether he meant to charge that it was omitted intentionally.

Mr. BUTLER, in reply, recited the anecdote of the fool who told the miller he knew millers' hogs were fat, but did not know on whose corn they were fed.

Mr. WASHBURN remarked that it was a very serious matter. If an enrolling clerk was guilty of that offense, it should be known, and he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would take means to have it made known.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not know who was responsible. He was informed it was an accident which had happened often in former Congresses. He did not think it proper to discuss the merits of the question now. It had been the law, but, either through a blunder, or something worse, the law had been altered.

Mr. SCHENCK defended the enrolling clerk from any imputation on his integrity. The principal enrolling clerk, whom he knew to be a worthy officer, had informed him that he and the other clerks had been working for forty consecutive hours, and were completely exhausted when the conference report on this particular appropriation bill was sent to them from which to make up the several items. The enrolling report, as presented to them, was confused and difficult to be understood, and hence the clause in question had been overlooked. He (Schenck) had no knowledge of any such item being in the bill, but he undertook to say, from his knowledge of the principal enrolling clerk, that he was as incapable of having designedly omitted anything proper to be inserted in a bill as any member of the House, no matter who. He protested against all such legislation in appropriation bills, and argued against returning to the system of making inspectors the creatures and tools of distilleries.

Mr. BUTLER held up the manuscript of the Conference Committee, and called attention to the omitted paragraph, which he said was underscored with heavy black lines. He also commented upon the fact that opposition to the resolution came from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, from the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Beck), who represented one of the largest distillery districts in the United States, and from the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills (Mr. Holman), who had made a point of order on it, and whose duty it was to see that the bill was properly enrolled.

Mr. SCHENCK explained how easily such a mistake might have been made without imputing any improper design, and remarked that so far as he knew of the officers of the House and members of the Committee on Enrolled Bills they were at least as little likely to attempt to commit a fraud on anybody as the gentleman from Massachusetts. The gentleman might talk about imposing more tax on distilled spirits and tobacco, but all he had to say was that Congress had fixed what that tax was to be. The people should know by the general system how much tax is charged on whisky, and how much on tobacco, and not have to go to appropriation bills to find out what additional burdens are imposed on these articles.

Mr. HOLMAN replied to the remarks of Mr. Butler that the suggestion was entirely unworthy of any gentleman occupying a seat on this floor. It was the first time in his experience that any gentleman had thought proper to couple such a mistake with the presumption that by any possibility it might have been the result of a design to defeat the will of Congress by corrupt dealings in the enrollment of an act. He did not know by what authority or command of position the gentleman from Massachusetts indulged in such action. The intimation was not only false, but could only have been suggested by a willingness to perpetrate just such a fraud on the legislation of the country.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the Committee on Appropriations had looked into the matter and found no occasion to intimate any lack of integrity of any officer connected with the enrollment of bills.

Mr. KNOTT argued that the proposition to impose additional burdens on manufacturers of whisky and tobacco was bad faith on the part of Congress.

Mr. ALLISON believed the present tax was sufficiently high without imposing an additional burden, but still he should vote to make the correction, because both Houses had agreed to the paragraph. It could be repealed, if it was deemed right to do so.

Mr. LYNCH moved to amend the paragraph by making it apply only to internal revenue bonded warehouses.

Mr. DEWEES presumed there would be no [illegible]

Mr. LYNCH explained the omitted paragraph, and said it was intended only to apply to internal revenue warehouses, but its language was broad enough to make it apply to custom warehouses.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed, when the House was called to correct a blunder of a clerk, to correct a blunder of legislation. Such a provision should not have been in the appropriation bill. The reduction of the tax on whisky had worked well, and should not be affected in such a way. Last year the tax had produced $13,000,000, but it now was producing at the rate of $50,000,000 a year. The Government could well afford to pay its own officers to do its own business. The fact that it was doing so now had probably had much to do with the larger collection of revenue from that source. He protested against this whole system of legislation in appropriation bills about taxes, about offices, about finances, and about anything else.

Mr. BUTLER said the question was whether an enrolling clerk, by accident or design, should be allowed to change a law taking millions from the Treasury, and whether, when it comes back to the House for correction, there can be a lobby brought into requisition to prevent such correction. He did not know that there was a lobby now, but he knew that there was a very strong pressure in favor of keeping this provision out of the law.

Mr. SCHENK—Will the gentleman state from what source that pressure comes and on whom it has been directed?

Mr. BUTLER—Every man can see as well as I can see. Every man can understand as well as I can understand, and I am not to be diverted from my argument by any attempt to get up a side issue.

Mr. SCHENCK—No side issue at all. The gentleman intimated that there is a lobby here pressing to prevent this paragraph being put back. I want him to reduce this fling of his, if he dare, to the shape of a direct charge against anybody.

Mr. BUTLER—I dare stand up for the Treasury of the United States. The gentleman from Ohio has a high courage to stand up for the whisky ring. The country may judge between us.

Mr. SCHENCK—The gentleman may state that which he knows to be untrue if he knows anything about it.

Mr. BUTLER—I supposed the result would be that we should get into some such discussion. I understand the gentleman from Ohio thoroughly. I know fully all his ins and outs and some day he shall have them investigated when he desires it.

Mr. SCHENCK—When you please.

Mr. BUTLER—I shall take care it shall be done.

Mr. SCHENCK—Just when you please.

Mr. BUTLER—But let us not be diverted from this question. I find that the clerk who dropped out this item in the enrollment of the bill has been, before the question came up in the House, stating his case to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and found an advocate in him.

Mr. SCHENCK—I never heard of the case before that clerk came to my seat, while the gentleman from Massachusetts was making an abusive attack on him, or somebody, for doing what his own colleague (Mr. Dawes) admits was nothing but an accident.

Mr. BUTLER—I am confined to parliamentary language, and as yet I have not exceeded it. I made no abusive attack on anybody. I stated the facts, and I state them again. At 3 o'clock in the morning this provision was in the law; at 5 it was not in the law. There was a million and a half a year interested in having it fall, and it did fall. That I say in the face of the country. The gentlemen are exceedingly sensitive. Even my usually cold and amiable friend from Indiana (Holman) gets a little sensitive about it. I do not see occasion to be sensitive. "Let the galled jade wince; my withers are unwrung." I stated simply the plain facts, and have not a word to retract nor a word to add to them.

Referring to Mr. Schenck's statements as to the increase of the revenue from whisky, Mr. Butler said that whisky had to be withdrawn from bonded warehouses before the 20th of April, and hence the apparent increase, but it was only killing the goose that laid the golden egg. He would meet the gentleman next December and ask him how much tax has been collected between the 20th of April and the 20th of December next. Time would show whether he is right or the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was right, and time at least makes all things even, even bad tempers. [Laughter.] The House should correct this mistake of the Clerk, and let the Committee of Ways and Means bring in a bill to repeal it if they dare. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK, at a further stage of the discussion, showed that the revenue received from whisky in July, August and September last was $8,465,000, of which only $1,071,898 came from whisky taken out of bonded warehouses. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Blaine, Farnsworth, Winans and Dawes. Finally discussion closed.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the paragraph about bonded warehouses. Rejected—49 to 107.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lynch's amendment, and it was rejected.

The joint resolution then passed—yeas, 100; nays, 49.

LEVEES.

Mr. ROOTS introduced a bill to provide levees and secure the low lands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation, and to secure the settlement and cultivation thereof. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

On motion of Mr. Paine, the Senate joint resolution respecting the provisional governments in Virginia and Texas was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

MINERAL LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Sargeant, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish information as to what steps had been taken to separate mineral lands from lands granted to corporations for railroad and other purposes.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to restore to Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, the real estate taken from him by the Government.

After some discussion, Mr. Kelsey, of New York, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Yeas, 66; nays, 81.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved an amendment providing that Duncan shall release all claims for rent or use of the property.

Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

The "Grand Central" Sensation—Celebration of St. Patrick's Day—The Usual Tragedy—Woolen Manufacturers in Council.

[Special dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, March 16.—The grand central sensation of the week is the question of the ratification or rejection of the bills of the State Legislature making provisions for a South-side park and a West-side park, with a boulevard connecting. Both bills are opposed by considerable numbers, who raise a hue and cry that somebody is going to get rich out of the project. The opposition seems about equal to the party in favor and the election on Tuesday next will be very exciting. A meeting was held last night on the subject, and came near breaking up in a row. Similar meetings will be of daily occurrence until the question is decided.

The municipal election, which has usually taken place in April, has been postponed until November, by an amendment to the city charter. Mayor Rice and other city officers will hold over until that time.

St. Patrick's day is being celebrated with great pomp and circumstance. The procession is a very creditable one, and commenced moving at half-past ten. By some error of of the clerk of the weather the day is a very pleasant one.

A probably fatal tragedy occurred in Jessel's auction room, on Randolph street, this morning. A man named Canady entered the establishment while the auctioneer, John Jacobs, was selling goods, and cursed him for having sold him (Canady) a watch that was valueless, whereupon Jacobs drew a pistol and fired upon Canady. The ball missed the intended victim and penetrated the breast of a by-stander, a Norwegian named Hans Harrison. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the county hospital, where he is apparently dying. Jacobs fled but has since been arrested.

The woolen manufacturers' association are now holding their annual meeting at the Tremont House, and have decided to have the next woolen exhibition in Cincinnati. The time has not yet been fixed.

[To the Associated Press.]

St. Patrick's Day—Man Killed—Depot Burned—Important Decision.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Our Irish citizens very generally took part in commemorating St. Patrick. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed which extended nearly a mile in length, embracing the Fenian Brotherhood, Irish Rifles, Hibernian Benevolent Society, Roman Catholic Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society, Horse Shoers Benevolent and Protective Society, Father Mathew Total Abstinence, and Benevolent Society, St. Bridget's Benevolent and Temperance Society, National Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society, and St. Paul Temperance Benevolent Society.

After marching a number of streets the procession was dismissed. The procession was a very orderly and imposing one, and was witnessed from the sidewalks and balconies by a large number of people. This evening the St. Patricks' Society have a dinner at the Briggs House.

A dispute arose in A. E. Jessel's auction room, on Randolph street, to-day, between an auctioneer named Canady and John Jacobs, one of Jessel's auctioneers. Canady applied an epithet to Jacobs, when the latter drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball missed Canady, but entered the body of Hans Robertson, passing through his lung and inflicting a mortal wound. Robertson, at last accounts, was alive, but with no hopes of recovery. Jacobs made his escape and has not yet been arrested.

The depot of the Winona and St. Peter railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss with contents, $10,000.

The following are the losses of the insurance companies by the fire at Oreka, Minnesota, on the 13th: Home Insurance Company, New Haven, $2,000; [illegible] North American, Hartford, $500. The fire was the work an incendiary, and parties have been arrested.

Judge Beck, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, has prepared his opinion in the habeas corpus case of the Lee county Supervisors. The Court takes the ground that exclusive jurisdiction is given to this court in these cases by the Federal Constitution, and that the United States Circuit Court cannot interfere.

PITTSBURG.

Highway Robbery—St. Patrick's Day.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 17.—A bold highway robbery was perpetrated on Seventh street last night at an early hour. George Allen, of Wheeling, was knocked down, rendered insensible, and robbed of $335 and a gold watch and chain valued at $125. A man named Benjamin Stephenson, formerly of Wheeling, has been arrested, and it is believed he put up the job. The principal has evaded arrest.

Our Irish fellow citizens are celebrating St. Patrick's day. They have a procession and oration. The procession was a very creditable affair.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

YACHT RACE.

LONDON, March 17.—The annual contest for the championship between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, eight-oared boat crews, took place this afternoon, and resulted in a victory for Oxford, by four lengths. The race, over a distance of five miles from Putney down the Thames, was rowed in 20 minutes and 6½ seconds.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

Large meetings have been held in Dublin and Belfast, at which petitions to the Queen against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were adopted.

SPAIN.

THE COMING MAN.

MADRID, March 16.—Gen. Prim announced to the Cortes yesterday that the monarchists were prepared with a candidate for the throne. His name will be announced soon.

RELIGION OF THE STATE.

MADRID, March 17.—The Cortes has appointed four permanent committees to supervise the business of the assembly. It is said the draft of the new constitution, which is to be submitted to the Cortes, establishes a complete civil and religious liberty, but retains Catholicism as the religion of the State.

CONSCRIPTION DISTURBANCES.

Serious disturbances, growing out of the opposition of the people to military conscription, are reported in Andalusia. At Xeres and Montaro barricades were erected, and there was some fighting between the people and the troops. In the latter place two men were killed and six wounded. No disorder has occurred in Cadiz.

Minister Sagosta has advised Cortes not to inforce conscription. The members of Cortes, without distinction of party, have offered their assistance and the support of the Government to maintain public order at any cost.

PRUSSIA.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

BERLIN, March 17.—A bill has passed the North German Parliament securing the freedom of speech in all districts of Germany.

☞ At the last hunt in the forest of Fontainebleau, the courtiers who accompanied the Emperor were much mystified by the following occurrence: The Emperor suddenly halted in the middle of the forest, and requested his attendants not to follow him any further. He then advanced alone, and was met at some distance further on by a tall man in a peasant's dress, whose features the courtiers were unable to distinguish, but who, they saw, had very small, white hands, and several rings on his fingers. The Emperor conversed with this mysterious stranger for over an hour and a half, and when he finally returned to his attendants, they noticed that His Majesty was exceedingly thoughtful, and even morose. Upon his arrival a Paris, the Emperor retired at once to his cabinet, pacing the room for several hours, and refusing admittance to his private secretary. Some of the courtiers of the Tuileries think that the mysterious stranger was no other than the Count of Paris, the Orleanist prince, while others assert that it must have been ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal, now a candidate for the Spanish throne.

☞ A veteran musician of the first rank in London, urges that encores ought to be suppressed. They fatigue the artists, protract the performances, and are sure to displease some of the audience. In classical works of grand dimensions, the repetition of any one movement damages the effect of that which follow. In sacred and secular works, familiar to he public, certain favorite pieces are stereotyped encores, quite irrespective of the style in which they are occasionally given. A few to notes, delivered with an inflated chest, for a final cadence, are a sure bait to secure an encore to a young, aspiring vocalist. Tenor singers, with tender throats, suffer most in complying with these indiscreet demands upon their exertions.

☞ Carrie Moore rides the velocipede in Boston [illegible] Hall dressed thusly: In a [illegible] blue tunic, fitting the body closely, with a short skirt, trimmed with red cloth and gold lace, flesh-colored tights covered to the knee with loose red trunks, with broad blue stripes on the sides. On her head a jaunty little hat, matching well with the rest of her costume, with a long waving ostrich plume.

BRECKINRIDGE.

"The Opportunity of a Statesman."

[From the New York Tribune, 15th.]

The graceful and wise little speech made the other day by Mr. John C. Breckinridge, on the occasion of his return, after a few years' exile, to his old home, suggests the work for which the country looks to this gentleman, and which, as we hopefully trust, it may yet receive at his hands.

Here is a man whose career in the service of the Government was exceptionally successful and brilliant, whose career in warfare upon it was scarcely less conspicuous, and who returns to resume the duties of loyal and faithful citizenship at an age when most men are only reaching the full maturity of their powers. The grandson of Thomas Jefferson's Attorney General, and of one of the earliest United States Senators from Kentucky, he inherited devotion to the public service with his name, and learned the love of the Union with the lessons of his childhood. At twenty-five he was Major of a Kentucky regiment in the war with Mexico; at twenty-six he was counsel for General Pillow, in the remarkable difficulties in which that officer was involved; at twenty-eight he was a member of the lower house in the Kentucky Legislature; at thirty he was a representative in Kentucky, having defeated in the canvass so popular a Kentuckian as Leslie Combs; at thirty-two he was again returned to Congress after an exciting contest, in which he defeated Governor Robert Letcher; at thirty-four he was Vice President of the United States, and at thirty-seven he was the nominee of one wing of the dominant party for the Presidency. The youngest and most favored man in the country who had ever run such a round of official honors up to the very verge of the highest preferment, he chose, in 1861, to link his fortunes with the section that had so earnestly supported him for the Presidency, and entered the Confederate service. At thirty-eight, the man who thirteen years before had served the Government as a soldier on a foreign soil, was a Major General in the armies that strove to break up the Government, and at forty-two he was the Secretary of War of the insurgent Confederacy. Then followed a dreary four years of exile, and now, in his forty-ninth year—just at the age when such men are entering upon the full and ripe maturity of their powers—vigorous and yet capable of a life-time's work—this soldier of the Mexican war, Congressman, Vice President, goes back to his native State.

What shall he do to make return for past honors—what to make amends for past errors?

He goes to a State that idolizes him, and finds her, badly pre-eminent among all the sisterhood, brooding over the ashes of the rebellion, and seeking to nurse their smoldering heat into another flame. She still cherishes hopes of payment for property in human beings, if not of an actual reconversion of them into property. She still denies equality before the law to a large class of her citizens. She still licenses any white ruffian to outrage or murder a negro's wife before his eyes, and refuses to take the negro's testimony against the criminal. To every step in the nation's progress toward freedom, harmony, and peace, she opposes her utmost resistance. In every possible way, and with an amazing pertinacity, she cherishes, in the midst of the new life of the Republic, the spirit of the slave-hunts, the civilization of the dark ages. Throughout the whole limits of the late rebellion there is not to-day a State so rebellious in spirit or act as Kentucky. Neutral, so far as she could be, during the war, she is now hostile, as far as she can be, when the whole nation is crying for peace. Yet her favored son is the returned Vice-President of the Union and Secretary of War of the rebellion. Popular always, from his earliest entrance on political life, he is now far more popular than ever. Heretofore he has been the leader of a party in the State; now he may be, if he chooses, the leader of the State.

We hear and believe that Mr. Breckinridge comes back animated only by hopes of union, prosperity, and peace; that he earnestly desires the acceptance, in good faith, of the results of the war as final, the cessation of strife, the growth of fraternal feelings, the dismissal of old subjects of dispute, and a new political departure; that he frowns upon every expression of a desire to renew the struggle for the lost cause, and that for himself he looks for no future save in the growing greatness of the nation he once sought to destroy. That nation has freely pardoned him all his errors. Will he not, in return, use his influence in her behalf among these disaffected Kentuckians, who almost worship him, and are sure to follow with enthusiasm wherever he may lead the way? His first appearance in Congress was as the eulogist of Henry Clay. Could he now emulate that great man's fame, take up his mantle, and plead, with an eloquence not unworthy audiences that still remember the silver-tongued Harry of the West, for Kentucky that loyalty to the Union was not a crime, nor even a cause for political disabilities or social ostracism. We want to see the spirit of rebel lawlessness laid. We want to see the efforts to retain, in the guise of apprenticeship or otherwise, some of the worst features of the system of slavery abandoned. We want to see the binding effect of the civil rights bill frankly and manfully accepted. We want to see negro testimony admitted in the courts, not as better than a white man's but precisely like a white man's, for whatever the circumstances and the previous character of the witness may show it to be worth. Above all, we want to see the old spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union once more the characteristic of this Commonwealth of glorious memories. Mr. Breckinridge more than any other citizen, more almost than all her other prominent citizens, can help to bring back his native State to the fidelity of her better days. He is himself the best judge as to the mode in which his influence shall be exerted. "Safer now than in his fortunes," he may well be trusted for that. What the country has a right to expect of him is that in some way, and at the fitting time, he will make his influence felt.

THE STATE OF BRIGHAMY.

Message from His Saintanic Majesty.

The following is the message of "Governor" Brigham Young, delivered orally on Monday, February 22, 1869, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the "State of Deseret," convened in General Assembly at the City hall, Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN: Another year, with all its varied joys and sorrows, has passed away since we last assembled together in our legislative capacity, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the State of Deseret. Since I last addressed you in this capacity we have been called to mourn over the departure from this life of our Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Heber Chase Kimball, who, after a brief illness, died on Monday, the 22d of June, 1868. The purity of his life, his unflinching integrity, and the steadfastness and valor which he unvaryingly displayed, made him the object of love and veneration to the whole people. When he left us, all felt that we had lost a tried friend, a wise and faithful counsellor, and a true patriot, and yet, though it is a matter of regret, we can rejoice in the knowledge that he rests in peace.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the insects, the past season has been one of prosperity, and, in coming together to-day, we can congratulate each other on our flourishing and happy condition, and the kind providences of our Father and God which are dealt out to us. We have met in the capacity of a State Legislature, with a view to preserve our organization, and with an eye to the time when, in the wisdom of God, He will move upon the minds of Senators and members of Congress to give us our legal, national, and legitimate rights. We wait with patience for this to be done. Perhaps, to some, it will seem unnecessary to keep up this organization; but it is that we may preserve our identity as a part of the nation that we assemble annually in this capacity. If the machinery is kept in order, when the time shall come for the water to be turned upon it there will be no difficulty about starting it. It is not so much to enact laws and to sit in a legislative capacity that we now meet, as to recognize our rights; and, in doing so, we do no more than others have done, and no more than is our right to do. If we, who live in this country, were disposed to meet in this capacity 365 days in the year, it would concern nobody but ourselves, except meddlers and those who wish to infringe upon the rights of their neighbors. In a republican government like ours it is right to meet as we do to-day. We have the undoubted right of meeting together and consulting upon those points of governmental affairs that pertain to our future peace, and to gather the necessary information to enable us to proceed further in the duties of life. Whether, in the providence of God, we shall be admitted as a State or not, we leave with Him. He will do as He pleases; the hearts of all living are in His hands, and whatever condition He permits us to live in we shall accept and conform to.

I may with propriety venture the assertion that the heart of every person now present renders praise to God for the blessings we enjoy this morning. We trust in Him. We are His servants; we are His friends; we are also the friends of humanity. However much we may be misunderstood and misrepresented, this knowledge gives us satisfaction and comfort.

Our experience has demonstrated the simple fact that, in enacting laws, the fewer they are, when well executed, the better for the people. This is a fault which our legislators have not fallen into; they have not made a multitude of laws. Multiplying laws would not add to our peace or union. If we did not know how to govern and control ourselves and those around us, legislative enactments would be but a flimsy shield to us; they would be a barren reed to lean upon. In this connection I recommend that you adopt and sanction the laws which have been enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, that the same may be valid, and have full force in the State of Deseret. And I further desire that you continue to apply your hearts to wisdom; all wisdom pertaining to the things of this world, pertaining to the laws of our Territory and nation, and the nations of the world, and then that we all seek for wisdom from Almighty God, to enable us to dispense our knowledge to the advantage of ourselves as individuals and as a community, and of the world. We should thus increase until we are able to wrench from the grasp of the enemies of God and Truth every good principle, and all that is desirable for man's elevation and happiness, and preserve them intact.

That we have shown our capacity for self-government and are fully entitled to an entrance into the great sisterhood of States which form this Union, is evident to all unprejudiced people who are familiar with our history. It is little over twenty-one years since we broke our way into these mountains, having travelled some thirteen or fourteen hundred miles from what is called "civilization" and from supplies. In the short time we have been here it can be said, with truth, of us that we have advanced faster in civilization, in making public and private improvements and in adding to the national wealth than any other people surrounded by the same circumstances, of whom we have any knowledge. This progress is, in the eye of every patriot, commendable and praiseworthy.

Gentlemen, in coming together to-day as the Representatives of the State of Deseret, we have the proud satisfaction of knowing that we represent a people capable in every respect of governing and controlling themselves. We, in this country, have achieved a freedom and independence such as are rarely possessed by any people in these days. We raise our own bread and eat it; we make our bridges and streets and pay for them; we erect our public buildings, develop our resources, sustain our government and officers, and are not in debt. That which is accumulated as income from taxation is appropriated for the benefit of the people. We have no bonds in market for greedy financiers to speculate in, to prove a cause of embarrassment to ourselves, or a vexation and annoyance to our children. Our legislators have been wise enough not to go beyond their ability and burden the people with a heavy indebtedness, without having resources to refund the same. Should we be admitted as a State I look for the same policy to be pursued; we shall not fall into debt, but always live within our means.

This is the secret of success with men, communities and nations. Take men in any capacity whatever, whether singly or otherwise, and you will find that if they live within their means they will be independent and powerful. It is so in the case of a single individual, and it is increasedly so with a community or nation. We, as a people, have had wisdom enough to perceive and act upon this. A people or government that will suffer itself to get entangled through avarice and other causes, and bring upon its people war and indebtedness, and then poverty and distress, proves that it is not capable of exercising the proper rights of government. But a nation that can maintain peace within its borders, and with its neighbors, exhibits knowledge, wisdom and power that must eventually call forth the respect and admiration of the world. Thus far we have been able to preserve ourselves from such contingencies. It is true that war has been made upon us; but the sword of indignation has fallen harmless at our feet. Yet our wisdom did not produce this; it was by the wisdom and power of God, which He imparts unto those who live so as to receive them that they may preserve themselves.

It is not my design to detain the Assembly. There is a little business necessary to be transacted. When this is attended to there will be no further necessity to remain in session. The members have been a long time here in the capacity of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and to persons accustomed to active and out-door business, such confinement becomes irksome.

When you return to your constituents, gentlemen, you can carry with you the proud consciousness of having striven with harmony and unison, during your legislative labors, to enhance the interests of our beloved country, and to maintain those free institutions, and that peace, with which, under Divine Providence, we have been so long and kindly favored.

That the blessings of Heaven may rest down upon you, your constituents and the land our God has given us, is the constant wish of

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE MATCHED.

Discovery of Another Hole in the Ground in Saulsbury, Connecticut—Queer Revelations.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

We have already published the particulars of the remarkable discovery of a mammoth cave near Saulsbury, Conn., hung with glittering stalactites, and rivaling in beauty the most gorgeous of earth's own handicraft. The copper implements, the ghastly bones, the bronze ornaments, the petrified wood, were duly chronicled and described at the time of the discovery. The country about this cave is strikingly picturesque. Twin lakes, connected by but a narrow creek, spread in summer their shining cool faces to the blue sky, and mirror the overhanging forests, which send out huge branches covered with verdure, and stand giant-like sentinels over this land of beauty. In an eastern exchange we find an account of the bringing to light of a twin cave, to rival the twin lakes, which will be of still more absorbing novelty.

MYSTERIOUS FOOTPRINTS.

Long before the first-mentioned cave had been discovered, the family of Mr. Miles, a wealthy resident, whose farm contained the cave, found in the frosty grass of the meadows and near the house, [illegible] walks. These prints were evidently those of a dainty female foot, and where they came from was a mystery which gave rise to the most perplexing questions and suppositions.

SIGNS BY NIGHT.

While in summer these marks were frequently observed near the house, in the winter, when the ice had mantled the lake with its stern, chill counterpane, and the snow in turn had frosted the ice with a diamond sheet, these same footprints were not only noticed on the frosty covering, but at night a form, gliding with inexpressible grace, bearing a lighted taper in its hand, was observed to float, with a spirit-motion, to the opposite shore of the lake, and, eluding every attempt at closer observation, preserve the identical distance between herself and pursuers.

SINGING AT NIGHT.

When the family had retired for the night, a voice often was heard in plaintive accents to pour forth in touching strains a lament, moving its hearers to tears. The daughter of Mr. Miles, an accomplished linguist, averred that the words of the song were certainly French, and scouted the idea of attaching a supernatural origin to the singer.

A DETECTIVE EMPLOYED.

The curiosity at last became so intense that Mr. Miles, urged by the solicitations of his daughter, employed a detective to ferret out the intruder and discover the object in view, as well as the habitation, the location of which was totally unknown, and, indeed, not even suspected.

For a time the manifestations ceased, but again with approaching spring were renewed, and still more curious sounds were heard, and stranger phenomena witnessed.

WENT TO EUROPE.

The class of which Miss Miles was a member deciding on a tour to Europe, the young lady for a time left home, and made a protracted stay in the Old World. During her absence the strange manifestations almost totally ceased, and the matter had been nearly forgotten, when, on the evening of her return, music of the most surprising sweetness, issuing from invisible lips, filled the air about the house, and again excited the curiosity so long allayed.

A SYSTEMATIC EXPLORATION.

The energy and go-aheadtiveness of Miss Miles, however, would not so easily be suppressed, and organizing the hired help of the estate, a thorough exploration of the vicinity followed.

A certain area was assigned to each person, and urged by the indefatigable zeal of the young lady, the neighborhood was thoroughly reconnoitered. No signs of the nightly visitant were discovered, but toward the close of the second day a cave of ample dimensions, with numerous rooms and hung with glittering stalactites, was found. Relics of centuries ago covered its floor, and antiquaries attracted to the place soon exhausted and rifled it of all not immediately removed.

A SECOND SEARCH.

The zeal and energy of Miss Miles again aroused, the forces of the farm were once more put into requisition, and under her guidance sallied forth on a second tour of exploration. The young lady herself headed the forlorn hope, and had her own area to examine. The laborers, wearied, one by one returned to the house as the night drew to a close. Dismissing her attendants, Miss Miles returned slowly to her house.

THE CLUE AT LAST.

Ascending a slight acclivity, a gleam of light from the ground itself attracted her attention. She paused, and stooping, discovered that the light proceeded from a slight rift in the rock, but partially covered with soil. The spot was some twenty rods north of the other cave. Wholly engrossed, she soon found by means of a disused well an entrance to this habitation, and before the long-sought maid possessed the slightest intimation of her coming, confronted her. A slight exclamation of surprise, but no attempt at flight, followed the meeting.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CAVE.

The French heroine manifested no disinclination to exhibit the various apartments, and in turn Miss Miles visited and viewed the fixtures.

Luxurious robes of fur, lined with crimson silk, covered couches constructed of crooked branches, twigs and roots; stools and chairs of the same materials, with seats and backs of long grass interwoven into fantastic shapes, afforded ease to the retired visitor. The adamantine floor was covered with mats of herbs, the scent of which pervaded the rooms with a delicious odor. The heroine remarked (in French) that she had used much of her wardrobe in quilting these robes of fur which were scattered about so profusely. The remainder of her clothes were also exhibited, and surpassed description.

THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH WOMAN.

In the summer of 1858 she came from France with a party of the nobility who were to visit America on pleasure. Her parents were of high rank in France, and she was betrothed to a young Marquis by parental dictation, but in opposition to her own will. Her lover accompanied her on this trip, and during the passage she became intensely disgusted with him—that by accident discovering this cave while the party were camping on the shore of Newangee, one night she secretly transferred all her property to its interior, and ever since had lived by occasional excursions to neighboring towns for food, by fishing and trapping, in which she became proficient. The diamonds pawned enabled her to live luxuriously, but in constant fear of detection, although her romantic spirit caused her to sing near the mansion of Mr. Miles, in order to excite and astonish the inmates.

The poor lady refused all solicitations to remain a guest at the home of Miss Miles, and after passing so many of the best years of her life in almost a convent, recently sailed for home in the magnificent steamship Pereire. The cave still retains the trophies of the chase, and hundreds, within the last few days, have visited and wondered at the remarkable cave and still more remarkable history of the French dame.

INDIANA.

Governor Baker has returned to Indianapolis from his visit to Evansville.

The cemetery at Seymour contains the remains of eight men who were lynched.

Eight students were recently expelled from the academy at Lodoga for alleged improper intimacy with naughty feminines.

The passenger receipts of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railway in January were $12,253. In the same month last year they were $9,490.

The Northwestern Christian University has at present about 160 students, [illegible] are studying geology.

Miss Eliza Bergin, of Royalton, attempted to cut her throat last Friday, but only succeeded partially. Her recovery, however, is doubtful.

Governor Baker has appointed Hon. James G. Jones, of Evansville, Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, vice William F. Parrett, resigned.

Mr. Archibald Defrees, father of Hon. Jos. H. Defrees, died at South Bend last Monday, in his seventy-seventh year. He came to Indiana in 1829.

A new town, called Griswold, has sprung up on the branch line of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, a few miles south of Lexington. At a sale of lots on Friday they went off rapidly at from $15 to $37 each.

The revival at the Christian church in Bloomington is still in progress. Up to the present time two hundred and nine persons have joined the church. The revival has been in progress for more than three months without any abatement of interest.

A small-pox patient in the pest-house at Evansville, while laboring under delirium, a few days since, jumped out of a second story window and ran about town with nothing on but his shirt and drawers. He was finally captured and brought back, but it is thought the exposure will kill him.

Jesse Mehary, of Tippecanoe county, who, some time since, offered to donate a farm of two hundred acres for the Agricultural College, now offers, through the Lafayette Courier, to donate a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, including Shawnee Mound, and forty acres of timber land. He says: "The Mound stands in the prairie, has an elevation of about seventy-five feet, adjoining the old Shawnee village, and has an inexhaustible supply of the very best sand and gravel. My farm is all prairie. There is a good sping, and an abundance of the best water, and it is not surpassed in the county or State, for health, fertility, and beauty. It is worth $30,000. My neighbors stand ready to pledge themselves for $50,000 more, if said College should be located on my farm."

THE DARDEN-WALLACE TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars of the Late Murder in Warren County, Ga.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, 14th.]

From a gentleman who came to this city yesterday evening on the passenger train on the Georgia railroad, we learn that the Warren county murder was most fearfully avenged on last Friday night. Our informant states that, soon after the murder was committed, Dr. Darden surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and for his own protection asked to be imprisoned in the jail of the county. His request was granted, and he was lodged in prison, and allowed to retain his arms, in order that he might have some means of defense if an attack was made upon him by the friends of his victim. The affair, as may well be imagined, created the greatest excitement in the town, and many people coming in from the country, as soon as they heard the news, swelled the excited groups who were engaged in discussing the affair. Later in the day many began to believe that Dr. Darden would never appear at the bar of a court to answer for the crime, but would speedily come before a swift and terrible tribunal—that of Judge Lynch. Nor did these rumors prove incorrect. On the night of that day, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a large body of armed men, estimated to be about one hundred in number, entered the village, apparently coming from the country. Silently and in compact array they marched to the residence of the jailer, and their leader demanded of that official the key of the prison. Knowing too well what must be their object, the jailer had the courage to refuse their demand. The "Regulators" employed no violence toward him to enforce their request, but turned from his house and proceeded to the jail—a building remote from any other houses. Arrived there they kindled a fire at the door, as the easiest method of removing this obstacle and the door soon igniting, burned until it could be easily forced from its hinges and the avengers rushed into the building. The prisoner, warned by the noise outside, knew that his hour had come; but he determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, and when the men reached the door of his cell bade them stand back, that he was armed and would shoot the first one who entered. They paused at this; but the still burning door supplied them with a device, which they hastened to put in practice. Collecting a quantity of fuel they placed it at the door of the cell, apparently determined to make him surrender, either through fear of suffocation or burning. This was ignited and a volume of smoke poured into the room so rapidly that the inmate felt that he could endure it but a little while longer, and he called to the Regulators that if his request was granted he would come forth. But now that this terrible death was so near at hand—revived, too, by the fresh air, which had taken the place of the smoke, Dr. Darden again refused to deliver himself up.

Determined not to be baffled in their scheme of vengeance, the fire was started for the second time, and the smoking process continued until, almost suffocated, the wretched man implored them to put out the fire, pledging himself to surrender. Accordingly the fire was extinguished, and, seeing it impossible to avert his fate, the prisoner dropped his arms and walked out to receive the sentence of this terrible court. His first request was to be allowed to see his wife and children. This was refused, but they granted him permission to write her a note and carried him to his office, in the village, for that purpose. Seated in his office, he wrote hurriedly a few lines to his wife and then awaited the disposal of his captors. From his office he was carried some distance from the town until they reached a place near the railroad station. Here they tied him securely to a tree and then fired a volley at him, thirty shots of which took effect in his person, killing him, it is believed, almost instantly. And thus has ended a most shocking murder and most fearful retribution.

In our account of the murder of Mr. Wallace by Dr. Darden in Warrenton, on Friday, from erroneous information received at this office on the subject, we did the latter an injustice which we hasten to correct. Dr. Darden is not a Radical, as we stated in that article, and the feud between himself and the editor of the Clipper was, as we are informed, of a personal and not of a political character. We regret very much the mistake having been made, as we would not do injustice to any one intentionally and make the only *amende* in our power.

LEGAL.

Remarks of Hon. E. C. Phister in Explanation of his Vote on the Substitute of Mr. A. L. Martin for the Senate Resolution in Relation to the Removal of Judge Bullitt by the Governor, on the Address of a Former Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been a member of the bar for a quarter of a century, and was a judge for six years. The whole teaching and experience of my life has been to value and preserve the sanctity of records. They are history—they are the authentic depository of recorded facts. The destruction, mutilation or expunging of them cannot alter history or change the facts or their character.

It is a fact in the history of this State that J. F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of its Court of Appeals, was, on the address of its General Assembly, removed from office. The Journal of the General Assembly of the State shows this to be the fact. However wrong the act may have been, however inconsistent it may have been with the honor and dignity of the State, however untrue the recital of the record may have been, still it is a record—it is a record of part of our history.

We cannot obliterate that part of our history; we cannot blot out the fact by a destruction, mutilation, or expunging of the record of it. The spoliation of records has not met with favor in history.

While it is well known that I had no sympathy with the wrongs and outrages perpetrated during the recent war, and condemned, while they were transpiring, the military arrests and illegal banishment of peaceful civilians, and all other violations of the Constitution and rights of the citizen, and, while I cannot and do not approve of the act of the General Assembly in passing an address for the removal of Judge Bullitt under the circumstances which existed when that act took place, and believe that it did not, under the circumstances, comport with the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth, and was a violation of his rights during his coerced exile from his native State; and, while I am willing as a member of this General Assembly to put these sentiments of solemn record and thus act with my brother members in vindicating the dignity and character of the State; yet I cannot, on my conscience as a legislator, engaged in making laws, and history with them, support a resolution for the mutilation of records, for expunging or defacing them, and thus spoliating history.

If the record is, as is contended here in debate, an infamous record, let it stand as a monument of such infamy, as an example and warning in all time. Better so not jeopardize our fame as vindicators of the Constitution by mutilating a record which that Constitution requires us to keep and preserve.

Many estimable men were, by the terrorism of the times and the storm which prevailed in this State, at that period, swept into the commission of grave errors and wrongs.

While many of the members of the General Assembly who voted the address for the removal of Judge Bullitt were men of intelligence and virtue, yet I conceive they were betrayed into a serious error in doing that deed. But I cannot, by any vote or pen of mine, nor can this House, by any vote of its members or pen of its clerk, destroy the history of the deed.

That was a day of military power and proscription. If it was not always characterized by moderation, let us not be immoderate in the day of our power. Let us vindicate Judge Bullitt, who is an enlightened jurist and noble man, but let us also be true to ourselves. Let us keep the records of the old Commonwealth undefaced, and let history be the impartial judge between our moderation and tolerance in the day of our triumph, and the conduct of any of our predecessors—remembering, always, if they did not, that there is such a thing as an honest difference of opinion among men.

I cannot expunge a record by defacing or mutilating the journals of the past action of the General Assembly. I cannot set an example which may lead to other spoliations and return to plague the State whose representatives we are.

Therefore I cannot vote for the expunging substitute of my friend from Floyd, and give these reasons in explanation of my vote.

☞ An exchange wants to know if a darky can have a white swelling.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 17.

The [illegible] is rapidly disappearing from our city.

Mayor Harper [illegible] an offender before him for several days.

Reuben Robertson, the present County Trustee, [illegible] as a candidate for re-election.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Jerusalem Encampment of I. O. O. F., on Tuesday night: [illegible] Wm. H. Woods, H. P.; A. J. Kistler, S. W.; George A. [illegible]; J. B. Mitchell, Treasurer.

The Hon. M. C. Kerr addressed a large gathering of Democrats at [illegible] He returns to Washington [illegible] and will continue in the [illegible] as our Representative [illegible]

Hon. John S. Davis, the Democratic [illegible]

A [illegible] count of the [illegible] says that Mr. Gray [illegible] McCarty for [illegible] damaging to Mr. [illegible]

A meeting of the Democratic [illegible] Committee [illegible] at 7½ o'clock [illegible] streets. A call will be issued for ward meetings. The time to be fixed will be [illegible]

Mr. Jesse Brown, an old steamboat engineer and long a resident of New Albany, died of inflammatory rheumatism at his residence on [illegible] been afflicted with that disease [illegible] the Christian Church, of which he was a member.

The citizens of New Albany were pained to learn yesterday of the death of [illegible] Cannon at his residence, on Elm street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, at a [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon. He received a severe attack of paralysis on Saturday morning at half after [illegible] o'clock, but on Tuesday great hopes were entertained of his recovery. Yesterday morning, however, his paralysis grew worse [illegible] gradually worse until death relieved him of his sufferings. Mr. Cannon was a native of [illegible] county, Indiana, and was [illegible] years of age at the time of his death. The deceased [illegible] dent of New Albany for [illegible] years, and first began life as a dealer in notions, which business he withdrew from in about a year, and continued for a long while [illegible] ufacturer of Cannon's patent [illegible] At the outbreaking of the war he received the appointment of Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth Indiana volunteers. From that position he was promoted to Brigade Quartermaster, and was finally stationed at Cairo, Ill., where an immense amount of Government property passed through his hands. He resigned before the close of the war and settled up his accounts with the Government in a manner that does honor to his memory. The deceased, during his long residence in this city, won the esteem of all his fellow-citizens. He leaves considerable property to his bereaved wife and two adult children. He had two life insurance policies on his life, for five thousand dollars, one for the benefit of his wife and one for his children. The time of his funeral had not been fixed last evening, but will take place at an early hour.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 17.

Ex-Mayor John Ware is spoken of as a candidate for the city clerkship.

Fountain S. North thus far stands alone in his glory as a candidate for county trustee.

Richard Francis, for getting drunk, was yesterday fined $9 50 by Mayor Poindexter.

John C. Hilton, Esq., a prominent banker of Chicago, was in town yesterday.

There were fifty government wagons on the city wharf yesterday awaiting shipment to St. Louis.

Theodore W. McCoy, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was in town yesterday visiting his relatives.

Mr. J. H. Cushenberry and Miss Carrie Wickware, a runaway couple from Franklin, Ky., were married by Rev. G. P. Jenkins in the Burnet House on Tuesday night.

Mr. James W. House, a one-armed Federal soldier and aspirant for the Jeffersonville postoffice, has withdrawn from the race. He left for Washington last evening to seek a situation in some of the departments.

Senator George V. Howk [illegible] R. McBride will [illegible] the Fifteenth amendment [illegible] will also speak at Henryville on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The anti-amendment meetings at Charlestown and Utica on Tuesday were largely attended, and were ably addressed by Senator Howk and Hon. C. R. McBride. Many Republicans were present, and expressed their approval of the action of the Democratic members.

The work of grading the North Vernon and Jeffersonville railroad is progressing rapidly. The laborers are working as far down as Charlestown. Mr. Griswold, President of the road, will be in town soon and make arrangements for letting the work out between Jeffersonville and Charlestown within a few days.

The "bar-room ticket" mentioned [illegible] was not put forth as an independent [illegible] candidate for Mayor. This ring will have another meeting about the first of the month, when they will make up a permanent slate.

The latest move in the county seat matter by the Charlestown ring [illegible] measure by changing the lines of Floyd and Clark counties so as to throw Jeffersonville township into Floyd county. They claim that in case of a removal of the county seat [illegible] constitutional limit, and that Clark county exceeds the limit.

The city of Jeffersonville has over two miles of the best landing front to be found on the Ohio or Mississippi from Pittsburg to New Orleans. The railroad bridge now in the course of construction will be finished next fall. When this is done, the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad proposes to lay down a track on Water street to Market, and up the latter street to Fort Fulton. As an inducement to manufacturers, the city offers to capitalists who may build on the river bank the right of way to the proposed line of road and an exemption from taxation on their improvements for twenty years to come.

KENTUCKY AND FLORIDA.

The Louisville and Pensacola Railroad—Government Aid Required.

[From the Florida Sentinel.]

We see by late Washington papers that our Senator, Hon. T. W. Osborn, has introduced a bill in Congress asking a grant of United States Government lands in Florida, to aid in the construction of the Pensacola and Louisville Railroad. Pensacola is destined, in the near future, to be one of the most important seaports of the Southern States. Its almost unlimited advantages as a harbor are far superior to any port upon the Gulf coast, and we would be glad to see the day of her advancement hastened by the building of any amount of railroads; but we question whether we have not a good right to require that those States which are to be most largely benefited should pay the cost, which they are as well able to do, without asking from us the public lands which are so urgently needed—every acre of them—to aid in the construction of railroads which alone can aid us in settling up the waste lands of Florida, and in developing her vast resources.

There are thousands of acres of United States Government lands in Florida, [illegible] entirely profitless to the nation now, and which can never be made of any value without railroads are built to bring settlers that may come upon them near to market and accessible to the outside world. These roads can never be built by private enterprise alone, and none but men possessing Yankee enterprise could be tempted to undertake their construction even if aided by grants of every acre of the public lands.

Our government is widely celebrated for the liberality of its land grants, to aid the internal improvements of the various States, as soon, almost, as they have asked such assistance. And it has proved a most judicious liberality in every instance upon record. What would Illinois have been to-day without such governmental aid? Her vast and wondrous prairies would have been still unreclaimed from their primitive barrenness. But this wise and prudential mode of giving public lands to aid in the great system of internal improvements has sent a steady stream of human life and energy throughout the great Northwest, converting, as if by the magician's wand, the hyperborean regions of beautiful Minnesota into a land flowing with milk and honey, whose fertile wheat fields, the finest in the world, are sending [illegible] crowds of our seaport cities, where by the millions of bushels, while a large surplus is sent across the stormy Atlantic to feed the sturdy delver in the mines of Cornwall, and the over-worked and under-paid toiler in the factories of Manchester and Birmingham.

Here we have a [illegible] land—a clime which makes existence a blessing, and a soil which readily yields up its generous increase to the farmer's toil. Through Florida and across it will pass, in many years [illegible] the commerce of Cuba, of the West India Isles, and of South America; for Cuba is destined at no distant day to belong to the [illegible] United States, herself the brightest jewel of them all, and Florida always seemed to us, while gazing on the map, like the finger of Providence pointing towards the lovely Queen of the Antilles, and warning Uncle Samuel to take his brightest daughter [illegible]

Alabama and Kentucky [illegible] with Florida. They have any amount of capital waiting for chances of investment, and they can build the Pensacola and Louisville road at any moment. Our Senators and Representatives should use their best endeavors to obtain from Congress a grant of all the public lands in this State to aid in the extension of the P. & G. road to its western terminus; to pierce with iron rails the Peninsula to Charlotte Harbor, or any point farther South possessing sufficient depth of navigable water, so as to make the shortest ferriage to Key West and the West India Islands, whose wealth must, in time, [illegible] pour through Florida to [illegible] most [illegible] and dangerous navigation in the world.

Col. Houstoun, our energetic and far-seeing railroad king, is alive to the great importance of having our railroad system based upon a sound and practicable foundation, and this he is so devotedly studying out the surest and readiest plans to open up our full communication throughout the State, the representatives of the people should see that he has their hearty co-operation.

We therefore urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost influence in behalf of their own State, to urge upon Congress the simple justice of granting to Florida these lands, so valuable to the Government, so indispensable to us. Do this, and you will truly represent the interest of the people that elected you to your high offices. Neglect to do it, and you will richly earn their certain and universal condemnation.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

[illegible]

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

[illegible]

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

[illegible]

Jeffersonville Railroad.

[illegible]

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

FOR MAYOR

JOHN G. BAXTER.

THE NEWS.

O'Baldwin, the pugilist, was arrested in Boston on Tuesday for riotous conduct.

The sleet of Sunday night destroyed the fruit crop in the region about Memphis.

Gen. Wm. Barstow, formerly on the staff of General Dix, died in New York Tuesday.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated in Memphis yesterday by the various Irish societies, in the usual style.

The reported attempt to assassinate a colored preacher at Lexington, Miss., last Sunday, is false.

Commander Owens has been ordered to San Francisco, to take command of the gunboat Cayenne.

The discussion of the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act was the feature in the Senate yesterday.

John Thomas was murdered at Big Bethel, Va., on Saturday, by three unknown negroes whom he surprised while robbing his premises.

Stephen Clarke, whose death is announced by cable, was one of the largest stockholders in the New York Tribune, and was worth fully half a million dollars.

Lingard, the actor, fell in his room in New York on Tuesday, and broke the cap of his knee. [illegible] and he will not be able to walk for a long while.

It is stated that Miss Velen, who rendered the [illegible] some service as a Union spy for Gen. Grant, in the Potomac army, is to receive the appointment of postmistress at Richmond, Va.

A number of persons in New York are anxious to buy newspaper establishments. For the Commercial Advertiser a hundred thousand dollars has been offered recently, and one million for the Times. Both offers were declined.

On the city dumping ground at the foot of Rivington street, in New York on Tuesday, was found a skeleton hand with a diamond ring on it, and a [illegible] of a foot, indicating a mysterious murder.

Charles M. Scott, charged with suppressing a genuine and sending a bogus telegraphic dispatch on the Western Union line, was before the Police Court in Cincinnati. [illegible]

Frank Nye and David Jones, commission merchants and members of Chicago Board of Trade, were arrested in that city yesterday evening for swindling in the purchase and sale of oats. They were taken before Justice DeWolf and bailed in $2,000 each.

George A. Allen, charged with robbing Mr. Owen, the Adams Express delivery messenger, of seven thousand dollars, in St. Louis, some months ago, was tried in the Criminal Court in that city on Tuesday, convicted, and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

It is announced from Washington that the President will make no important appointments until the Senate disposes of the bill to repeal the tenure-of-office law. The pressure that will now be brought to bear on the Senate by the office-seeking ring will be fearful.

A warrant has been issued, it is said, for the arrest of the managing editor of a leading New York morning paper, for assaulting a Wall street operator the other evening in front of Delmonico's. The friends of the editor claim that the operator insulted him while they were discussing the [illegible].

The great mass of the Irish population of Nashville joined yesterday in the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick's death. After High Mass at the Catholic Cathedral, an address was delivered by Bishop Feehan. Subsequently the Fenians marched in procession, and at night enjoyed a splendid ball at the Court-house. St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society had a ball at the Academy buildings. Altogether, the display excelled any similar celebration ever held in Nashville.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Ill., says Robinson, who is confined under suspicion of being the murderer of the Hon. Murray McConnell, maintains a calm and confident demeanor, and expresses confidence in his ability to convince the court and community of his innocence. The same authority says that a half-witted boy named Andrews has confessed that he killed McConnell; that he had a dispute with him about eleven dollars which was due him, and was so exasperated that he took a hammer and struck him, killing him instantly. The boy is left-handed, and it is admitted that the blow must have been struck by a left-handed person.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with more than usual display among the Irish citizens in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other neighboring localities. In New York City, the procession consisted of forty thousand men, contained thirty-five bands, and was two hours passing City Hall, where it was reviewed by Mayor Hall. The weather was remarkably fine for the 17th of March, and immense crowds thronged the streets to witness the display. There were similar processions also in Brooklyn and Jersey City. Religious services were held yesterday morning in the principal Catholic churches of New York. The festivities concluded there last night with a public banquet. A carman, while attempting to cross the line of the procession, was badly beaten by the police. With that exception, good order prevailed throughout the day.

Call on Mr. Henry Wehmhoff.

If Mr. Henry Wehmhoff will consent to become a candidate for Councilman in the Sixth ward, at the ensuing April election, he will be supported by MANY VOTERS.

LOUISVILLE, March 17, 1869.

[illegible]

[illegible]

To the Voters of Carroll, Trimble, Oldham, and Henry:

[illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY STOCKHOFF.

THE CITY.

Fighting.

Lew Beech and Mike Meekin were arrested on Jefferson street yesterday for fighting. They gave bail to answer.

The Anti-Conventionists.

The Bunce movement has not created much enthusiasm even among its friends. The friends of Col. Haggard believe their man will be prominently before the court-house meeting to-night.

Bloody Affair.

Two laborers fought each other at Frankfort yesterday. One of them seized a hatchet and nearly hewed off the arm of his antagonist. The wounded man arrived here last night.

Nothing Like Exercise.

Four hilarious females, evidently overloaded with "mountain dew," were driving about town in a hack at a late hour last night, taking the air.

Two Souls with but a Single Thought.

A woman at the jail and a man at the First-street station, both arrested for drunkenness, was the only police news at those institutions up to midnight.

Set at Liberty.

S. Skaggs, G. B. Skaggs, Robert Green, and Ralph Thompson, col., all of whom have been in jail here for some time on charge of illicit distilling, were released yesterday, having been discharged by the Federal Court.

Discharged.

The case of the United States against Thomas J. Brooks and William Gristor for the robbery of Valentine Blakey, a free man of color, was investigated before U. S. Commissioner Ballard yesterday, and resulted in their discharge. Col. Wharton appeared for the Government and Judge Edwards for the defendants.

Missing.

Louis Kircher, a young man eighteen years of age, son of Ferdinand Kircher, started from Boone market on Tuesday for Germantown, driving a butcher wagon. Late Tuesday night the horse and wagon were found on Main street, near the Weatherford engine-house, but young Kircher has not since been seen. Fears are entertained that some harm has come to him.

The Insurance on the United States and America.

The Underwriters' Agency, of Louisville, representing four New York companies, have paid the amount of their policy on the steamboat America. They agree to pay their proportion of loss on the United States so soon as adjusted. The Louisville companies, and all the Eastern companies but one, which, it is expected, will settle within a few days, have paid their loss. Thus far the Crescent is the only Cincinnati company that has paid.

The British Mail.

A handsome sheet, bearing the aforewritten title, has reached our table. The purpose of the publishers is to give to the American reader, and the resident British population, a complete and reliable budget of the news of the British islands, together with the international literary and art intelligence. Such a journal, we imagine, will meet with the success which so clever an enterprise deserves. The British Mail is published in Chicago by Messrs. Chisholm & Guest, at three dollars per annum.

The Opera House.

Good houses are the order of the day, or rather the night, at this establishment. The Sanyeahs gave another of their unique performances last night, introducing new features and ending with the terrific leap by M'lle Sanyeah. Mr. Robinson made his first appearance also, and at once carried the audience with him. Mr. R. is entirely different from the usual stage Yankee, whose only aim seems to be caricature. Mr. R. has a style of action peculiarly his own, quiet, but full of rich humor, and, in stage parlance, made a decided hit. To-night he appears as Sam. Patch, one of the best of the Yankee dramas. The Sanyeahs also appear.

An Editorial Mill at Bedford.

A few days since, the editor of the Bedford Independent, Mr. Thomas, and the editor of the Mitchell Commercial, Mr. Berry, met on the public square at Bedford, Lawrence county, Ind., and, after a few words between the parties regarding some scathing editorials applying to each, they came to blows. Mr. Berry sent a Fourth of July dispatch to Mr. T.'s peeper, when Mr. T. put in a larboard watch on Mr. B.'s snoot. Mr. T. caught another on his snuff box. Both parties then realized the situation and hugged affectionately. They fell, and Mr. T., seizing a rock, pummeled Mr. B. pretty freely over the "cope." They were then separated by bystanders. There was a good deal of excitement in Bedford over the affair.

Individuality in the City Court.

A negro named Jas. Taylor, or, as he corrected the prosecuting attorney, "James H. Taylor, if you please, sir," was before the police court yesterday morning, charged with "wilfully injuring, destroying and carrying away a feather bed." He keeps an undertaker's shop on the corner of Center and some other street, and his partner, preliminary to becoming his security, gave an interesting inventory of the contents of their establishment. An attorney wanted to know, if the bail was forfeited, who would buy so many of such articles and in what manner the Commonwealth could realize the amount. He dilated extensively on the spectacle of a public sale of coffins. The bail was accepted, however, and "Jas. H. Taylor, if you please, sir," was held to answer in the sum of two hundred dollars.

New Music.

We are indebted to D. P. Faulds, music dealer, No. 76 Main street, for his latest publications, among them the following: "The Galt House March," by McQuown; "The Galt House Galop," by E. Mahr; "The Railroad Waltz," by Mrs. Kate Wilson; "Capt. Jinks, of the Horse Marines," song; "Tommy Dodd," comic song; "Love among the Roses," waltz; "Love's Quickstep;" "The girl with the Grecian Bend," song and dance. "Nobby Samuel," song; "He talks out in his sleep," song, and "The girl with the Roman nose," song, are all very pretty melodies, which are sung by the great minstrel Billy Emerson, and are composed by James W. Long, the author of other popular songs.

We are also in debt to Mr. Louis Tripp, music dealer, for the "Golden Beam Waltz," by Green H. Anderson.

Personal.

We see going the rounds of the papers an article which originated in the Cincinnati Commercial, in regard to an unfortunate difficulty in the State Senate a few days since, between Senators Thompson and Vallandingham. The statement is grossly incorrect in almost every material point, as we are reliably informed by parties who were present at the time. The correspondent of the Commercial, in a dispatch to that paper yesterday, makes the following correction of his first statement:

FRANKFORT, KY., March 16.—It appears that your correspondent was in error in stating that Col. Thompson, in the personal colloquy in the Senate on Saturday night with Senator Vallandigham, drew his pocket-knife in self-defense against the threatened attack of the latter gentleman. From the facts as developed, Col. Thompson was not amenable as violating any of the proprieties and dignities of the Senate Chamber, his course in this case, as in fact during the entire session, being strictly in accord with the parliamentary rules of the body and the amenities of Senatorial decorum. Senator Thompson subsequently had read the journals of the Senate in open session, in vindication of any charge made of inconsistency in his conduct as a Senator and gentleman.

Mr. A. D. McCulloch is announced as a candidate for councilman in the Twelfth ward. Mr. McCulloch is a young man of superior business qualifications; a gentleman who has always been a working democrat; his interests are and always have been identified with the interests of the Twelfth ward. Should he be elected he would conscientiously discharge the duties devolving upon him.

Mr. William Anderson is announced as a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth ward. He is an intelligent, amiable and upright citizen, who, if elected, will discharge the duties appertaining to the office faithfully and well.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. John R. Cannon, which sad event occurred at his residence in New Albany, Indiana, yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. Mr. Cannon is the father-in-law of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Charles R. Long, Esq., Councilman from the Second ward of this city.

Mr. George Fulton is a candidate for Councilman in the Tenth ward, although his announcement to that effect was accidentally left out of our paper. He is a clever gentleman, and would no doubt prove efficient in the position named.

Mr. Thos. H. Tindell has announced himself as a candidate for Councilman from the Tenth ward. Mr. Tindell is well known in the city, and, if elected, promises to devote himself assiduously to the promotion of the best interests of the people.

The Geo. W. Anderson who is an applicant for the pension agency at Louisville is not the Hon. Geo. W. Anderson, a member of the Legislature from the Eighth District.

Rev. Jacob Frolich, of the Wayne County Record, Searcy, Arkansas, was in the city yesterday.

BOUND TO MARRY.

Another Romantic [illegible] Under Difficulties.

A runaway couple from Franklin arrived in this city on Tuesday and put up at the National Hotel. Of course, the prospective bride was "the [illegible]," [illegible] and the [illegible] was the place. They were in a hurry to get [illegible] and [illegible] for New Albany, where they soon arrived and applied to the County Clerk for a license. That wide-awake and conscientious official, however, surmised that the young lady had not been in the State thirty days, and informed the applicants that matrimony could not be committed in New Albany before the expiration of that length of time. They left in disgust, jumped into a hack, and started for Jeffersonville, accompanied by a lady and gentleman whose acquaintance they had made in Louisville. The hack rolled indignantly out of New Albany, but before it had accomplished half its trip, the driver became befogged, lost the "points o' compass," and pretty soon the whole institution was lost in the woods; all this, too, after dark. Worse than getting lost, the hack mired, the harness broke, and the young couple became alarmed lest they had been carried away to be robbed and murdered. They demanded an explanation. A negro happened along at this desperate stage of affairs, but of course he could not tell them where they were—he did not know, he said.

By and by, a heavy wagon came bumping along behind the team of a fat old farmer, and when the farmer came up he told them they were somewhere about a mile from the Charlestown pike, the road they had struck out for. They hailed him as their preserver, took courage, the hack was jerked out of the mire, and the matrimonial party were soon blithely on the right road for Jeffersonville. Arriving at Jeffersonville, they managed to procure a license, and called a Methodist clergyman. Then, the goal at last reached, Mr. J. H. C——y, of Franklin, was formally married unto Miss C. A. W——, of the same place, all at the Bruner House, Jeffersonville, Indiana. Bride and bridegroom returned to Louisville during the night, and yesterday left for Missouri.

ST. PATRICK.

The Celebration in Honor of Ireland's Patron Saint.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

ABOUT ST. PATRICK.

Almost as many countries arrogate to themselves the honor of having been the natal soil of St. Patrick, says the Clavis Callendaria, as made a similar claim with respect to Homer. Scotland, England, France, Wales, each furnish their relative pretensions; but whatever doubts may obscure his birthplace, all agree in stating, as his name implies, that he was of a patrician family. He was born about the year 372, and, when only sixteen years of age, he was carried off by pirates and sold into slavery to one Milchu, in Ireland, where he was employed as a swineherd on the mountain of Sleamish, in the county of Antrim.

Here he passed seven years, during which time he acquired a knowledge of the Irish language, manners, and customs. Escaping from captivity and reaching the continent after many adventures and hairbreadth escapes, he commenced the study of the Scriptures, which he pursued for *thirty-five years*, being ordained successively deacon, priest, and bishop.

On receiving this last dignity he was ordained by Pope Celestine to go to Ireland to preach the gospel to its then heathen inhabitants.

The principal enemies which St. Patrick found to the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, were the Druids of the ancient faith, who, being great magicians, would have crushed and driven out any one of less miraculous and saintly powers than Patrick. Their obstinacy was so great and their machinations so strong, that he was compelled to resort to the most powerful and ultra means to counteract them. He cursed their fertile fields, and converted them to dreamy bogs; he cursed their rivers, and they produced no fish; and at last, he had to curse their cooking utensils so that no amount of fire and patience could make them cook. All this did not move their obstinacy, so the Saint, after having again appealed to them to change their ways and cease to persecute the religion of the Living God, cursed them, and the ground opened and swallowed them up.

After this he had no further trouble, and for six years he labored with the most extraordinary success, making thousands of converts, and building a large church in Ulster. At the end of seven years he went over to Britain, where he preached against the heresies of Pelagius and Arius, completely refuting them, and releasing the people from their dangerous sway. During his stay he established the Church of St. Andrew, and settled the Bishopric of the Isle of Man.

These important duties performed, St. Patrick returned to Ireland, and labored for thirteen years most zealously and faithfully, at last most gloriously converting the whole island to the true Faith. He then went to Rome and gave an account of his services and reported the entire success of his mission, which he had executed with so much discretion that not one of his companions was martyred, nor did he cause the death of one of those for whose salvation he had worked.

About the year 472 he founded the Archbishopric of Armagh, where he died the 17th of March, in the 120th year of his age. He was buried, it is currently believed, in the Abbey of Saul, in Ulster. All are familiar with his miracles and works, so we need not refer to them.

THE CELEBRATION YESTERDAY.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated handsomely in this city yesterday. At two o'clock the grand procession commenced forming on Jefferson street, between Fifth and Seventh. Crowds gathered on each side of the way, and the great stone steps in front of the Court-house were thronged with lookers-on. The procession formed rapidly, there being nothing loose in the management, and all the societies were promptly in their places. The rolling and clanging of the drums, the blare of the ponderous instruments, the tinkling of the magic glockenspiel, and the flutter of flags and banners attracted thousands of spectators, and when the procession moved down the street, the throng moved with it.

The Fenian Brotherhood, wearing green scarfs, marched in the van. Following them, and at the head of St. Michael's Benevolent Society, was an omnibus drawn by six fine gray horses, and bearing the thirty-two little girls representing the counties of Ireland. The sides of the omnibus were festooned with green, and the following sentences were displayed in the intervals:

"St. Michael's Benevolent Society."
"We visit the sick; we bury the dead."
"We assist the widows and orphans of our brethren."
"Ireland will yet be free."
"The angels of Irish liberty."
"Thirty-two! We remember Homes."
"Irish daughters! Pray for liberty!"

The members of St. Michael's Society, who followed after the omnibus, wore blue scarfs, with the figure of the cross.

Next after St. Michael's Society marched the Father Matthew Temperance Society, wearing the green scarf with a white ground.

The United Sons of Erin, following next, wore green scarfs with the harp and shamrock.

The balance of the procession was made up of citizens, in carriages, on horseback, or afoot.

The Marshals made a fine appearance. Pat Bannon, Chief Marshal of the Fenian Brotherhood, rode a splendid charger and wore a very handsome scarf. In the scarf were worked a sunburst, a wreath of shamrock, and other beautiful designs. L. J. Brady, Chief Marshal, and Assistant Marshals Owen Corrigan, John McAteer, John Sheily and M. Boland, were all well mounted, and wore appropriate emblems of their positions. Lieut. McGrath, of the Metropolitan Police, acted in the double capacity of Assistant Marshal and police officer, maintaining good order along the route of the procession.

It was late in the afternoon when the procession broke ranks, having marched on all the principal streets of the city.

Last night a panegyric on St. Patrick was pronounced at the Dominican Church by Father Rooney, and at St. Louis Hall Rev. J. P. Ryan lectured on "St. Patrick and his labors."

Ridgeway Circle of the Fenian brotherhood closed the celebration with a great ball at night at Masonic Temple.

The following dispatch from Nashville was received and read in the ball-room, and created a good deal of enthusiasm:

NASHVILLE, March 17, 1869.

To P. Bannon, Esq., Louisville, Fenian Ball-room, Greeting:

We had three thousand in line to-day. The ball to-night will be the largest ever held in Nashville. D. S. MUNDY.

QUEER DOINGS UP TOWN.

A Most Extraordinary Case of Cat in the Meal.

In the court of a sedate up-town Magistrate, a few days ago, some very singular circumstances were developed in connection with a somewhat aggravated case of matrimony. There lives in that part of the city an exceedingly old gentleman who a short time since became enamored of a pretty girl from Tennessee—a blushing damsel of seventeen—as tender a blossom as the rigors of this barbarous climate well admits of. The seedy old suitor had long since passed his seventieth year, but to him seventeen and seventy were all the same; and though the pretty Tennesseean gave him to understand that he did not suit her, he could not bring himself to look at the situation from her standpoint. He believed himself old enough to know what he was about, and so pressed his suit. Getting on the right side of the mother of the damsel, he urged his property qualifications, and offered that, should the girl marry him, he would deed to her a house and lot. The house and lot were proposed to the young lady, and, taking a matter-of-fact view of things, she consented to become the wife of her ancient but ardent lover.

The nuptial knot was accordingly tied soon after the bargain was closed, but subsequently the discovery was made that the property had not been conveyed. The gentle bride at once rebelled, and declared she would never recognize—no, not she—the hoary-headed usurper. This, however, didn't trouble the bridegroom much; he thought she would get over it. She had no idea of getting over it, though, and prepared for war. She stopped talking and began to think—when a woman begins to think, think means something. Quietly calling into her service a large Thomas cat which had been in her mother's family some six months, she repaired to the bridal chamber and retired in company with her feline pet. The unsuspecting old bridegroom by and by retired too, and all seemed peace within the nuptial realm. Fatal delusion! It was but the calm before the storm! At the moment when the delicious stillness seemed to have fairly fastened itself upon the balmy bridal evening, there arose a frightful concussion of the most prodigious "y-a-o-w-y-o-o-w-s," spittings, and other demonstrations of feline wrath that ever fell upon mortal ears. The old gentleman, in retiring, had disturbed Sir Thomas, and his feline highness was literally playing hob under the bed clothing. With a doubled back and tail erect, the cat made at the unfortunate bridegroom, scratching him in a shocking manner and sending him howling from the "couch" and from the room. The triumph of the bride was signal, but next day the enraged and still smarting bridegroom had the bride and the whole household-in-law, including the cat, arrested on peace warrants and taken before the learned Justice of the Peace. An elaborate investigation ensued, and the result was a discharge of the prisoners—complainant taxed with the costs.

That real estate, it is said, has been conveyed.

HOT WORK ON HIGH.

A Touch of the Canine Element in Lowertown.

For some time past a fierce feud has raged on High street between two families of the name of Clark. A few days ago the wife of Irvin Clark, it is alleged, called the wife of John Clark "out of her name," whereupon John Clark and wife instituted in the court of Justice Clement a suit for slander, laying damages at $100. Yesterday constables Ed. Megiemery and John D. Rutledge went down from Court Place to serve the warrants. On their arrival in the neighborhood of the Clarks, they found Mrs. Irvin cavorting in the vicinity of the abode of Jno. Clark and wife, at which she was pelting rocks and a miscellaneous assortment of other missiles. Cotemporary with Mrs. Clark, two or three mangy curs began growling and snapping at each other in the street, and soon at least fifteen or twenty half starved dogs, of all colors, highths and breadths collected around the snarling nucleus. Neither of them dared venture an attack, and while they were swearing at each other in dog, an old lady, accompanied by a small black fice, happened to come along. No sooner did the pack catch sight of the small black dog than they simultaneously and immediately went for him. The poor old lady was very much frightened, and attempted to protect her pet. Seizing him by the narrative, she pulled vigorously, while two or three curs, with his ears and neck in their teeth, pulled as vigorously in another direction. The balance of the dogs set upon the unfortunate woman and tore nearly all her clothing from her person before they could be driven off, and the fice was very nearly "chawed up" by the time the struggle was over, to say nothing of the stretching he got.

The constables succeeded in serving their warrants, and the slander trial will come off on the 27th.

CITY FEATURES.

Prof. Foote's Music Class.

An advanced class in vocal music was organized on Tuesday evening by Prof. Foote, in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, over the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. The first lesson will be given in the same place on Friday evening, when all who desire to attend should be present.

"This is the Season for Chaps."

Have you tried Newman & Colgan's Glycerine Camphor Ice for sore and chapped lips, hands, etc.? Don't buy a foreign make when you can get equally as good an article, and *freshly* made, at home. Manufactured only at Fifth and Walnut streets.

Spring Opening.

Messrs. Peck, Schulhoff & Co., No. 73 Pearl street, Cincinnati, advertise that their regular opening of spring millinery and French pattern bonnets and hats, will take place on Monday next, the 21st. Their stock is one of the largest and most complete to be found in the West.

Louisville Real Estate Bulletin.

This excellent real estate journal for the month of March is now ready for distribution. It can be had at the office of Morris, Southwick & Co., No. 60 Jefferson street, between Second and Third.

☞ This morning, at 10 o'clock, Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction, at the farm of Captain Everhart, ten miles below the city, a splendid lot of stock, farming implements, &c.

THE WAR OF THE COURTS.

JUDGE CRAIG AND THE MAGISTRATES OF LOUISVILLE.

The "Usurpers" go for the Sixth Street Hecatompedon.

The City Court has long thundered against the magistrates of Louisville because of their having to do with cases which the City Court believes should be left entirely to the City Court. The "concurrent jurisdiction" don't seem to go down with Judge Craig, and the magistrates don't like his rules any better than he does their concurrent jurisdiction. Hence the war. The magistrates yesterday elaborately defined their position, in the following document, which was laid before the Police Commissioners:

To the Police Commissioners of the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson:

GENTLEMEN: Having learned that you have issued orders to the station-house keepers directing them not to discharge any prisoners confined in the station-houses for crime or misdemeanor by order of the justices of the peace, which order we regard as coming in conflict with the jurisdiction guaranteed to justices by the statutes of the State, and believing, as we do, that it is not your intention to violate any established law touching the rights of parties, and believing that your action in the premises was based upon the orders of his Honor the Judge of the City Court, and believing that all that is necessary to correct the error in your said order to your subordinates is to call your attention to the statute laws regulating the same, we submit the following:

It will be remembered that the Judge of the City Court recently rendered a decision in which he determined that bonds taken by magistrates during the pendency of a charge of misdemeanor are null and void, and that the magistrate usurps authority in taking them, &c.

This decision was rendered on the rule recently issued by that court and tried on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The rule was issued against the Police Commissioners and Chief of Police of the city and county to show cause why certain persons arrested by the police had not been presented to the court for examination. Said parties were charged with misdemeanors committed in the city. The Commissioners and Chief appeared by their attorney, responded to the rule and stated the prisoners in question had been released by order of a magistrate or magistrates upon the execution of bond or bonds, with approved security, conditioned that the accused should appear at the City Court, at a prescribed time, to answer the charge preferred. The attorney read the various laws under which the Magistrate had acted, all of which were held for naught by his Honor the Judge, by whom the rule was sustained. We herewith transcribe the law as the same appears in the city charter, upon which the Judge relies in his opinion, and give the date of its passage.

"Art. 6, sec. 2. "The City Court of Louisville shall be a court of record, and shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority of a Justice of the Peace of the county of Jefferson over slaves and free negroes, and the powers of a Justice of the Peace to require surety for good behavior and for the peace, and in all matters of penalties for a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth, and the ordinances of the General Council; and, as to committing criminal offenses and sending them on for trial, shall have the power of two Justices of the Peace, but shall not have or exercise any authority in judicial matters, except as granted in this charter, but shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all pleas of the Commonwealth arising within the city of Louisville, except cases of felony; and said court shall have power and authority to take recognizances from persons charged with offenses cognizable before said court to appear and answer, the same that the Circuit Courts have, and the like power to enforce a compliance with the same; and the City Court of Louisville shall have the same power and authority, within the said city, to bind out orphan children and the children of persons who are not able, or, from their habits and character, are not likely to bring them up in honest courses, that the County Courts of this Commonwealth have in their respective counties."

Sec. 4. "The City Court of Louisville shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of petty larceny within said city, or cases punishable by stripes, under the same laws, rules, and regulations that the Jefferson Circuit Court now has; and any persons found guilty thereof in said court, instead of receiving stripes, as now provided by law, shall be imprisoned in the city work-house for not less than one month nor more than six months; and the said court shall, on presentment of a grand jury, try persons for offenses of which misdemeanors are tried in said court, and, if found guilty, they shall be sentenced by said court to labor in the city work-house for six months."

Art. 12, sec. 11. "The General Assembly reserves the right to change, alter, or repeal this act at pleasure."

Approved March 24th, 1851.

The General Assembly, in the exercise of this reserved right, subsequently altered, in effect, the provisions of the charter already given by the passage of the act approved February 9th, 1866, the sixth section of which is as follows:

"That justices of the peace within the city of Louisville shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the City Court of Louisville of all cases of surety of the peace within said city."

The Legislature went even further in its action in reference to bail, as will be readily seen by reference to the act approved March 9th, 1867, the provisions of which are as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 1. That the Code of Practice regulating criminal proceedings in this Commonwealth be, and the same is so amended as to permit persons charged with any criminal or penal offense against the laws of this State, wherein bail is by law allowed, to give bail for their appearance to answer such charge before the committing magistrate or examining court.

"2. Any officer or private person making arrests of any person or persons charged with crime or misdemeanors, bailable by the laws of this State, shall immediately carry such person or persons before the county judge, city or police judge, or two justices of the peace, who shall fix a day for the trial of such person thus charged, and shall also fix a sum in which such person or persons may give bail for his or their appearance before such examining court.

"3. That the officer making the arrest, the County Judge, or either of the Justices of the Peace, shall have power to take and attest such bond or bonds.

"4. That in case the person or persons thus charged should not be tried upon the day fixed by the County Judge, City or Police Judge, or Justices, and the examination postponed to another day, the bond or bonds executed for his or their appearance before the examining court shall bind the sureties in said bond for the appearance of such person or persons until the case is finally disposed of before such examining court.

"5. That in case any person or persons shall execute any such bond or bonds, and shall fail to appear before such examining court at the time and place named in said bonds, or according to the provisions of this act, the County Judge, City or Police Judge, or Justices composing such examining court, shall indorse on the bond or bonds the word "forfeited," and shall return such bond or bonds to the clerk of the Circuit Court in which such proceedings may be had, as are now provided by law on bonds forfeited in the Circuit Courts.

"6. All laws within the purview of this act are hereby repealed.

"7. This act shall take effect thirty days after its passage."

The Judge of the City Court claims that the provisions of the city charter give to his court an exclusive jurisdiction in questions of misdemeanors taking place in the city of Louisville. The Legislature, it has been seen, reserved to itself the right to alter, repeal, or amend said charter, and it is now a question whether in pursuance of that right, it has in fact modified the section of the charter defining the jurisdiction of the City Court.

The act of the Legislature adopting the "Code of practice in criminal cases," is in this language: Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the provisions of this act shall regulate the proceedings in all prosecutions and penal actions in all the courts of this Commonwealth from and after the 1st day of July, 1854."

Sec. 3. "*Be it further enacted*, That all laws coming within the purview of this act shall become repealed when this act goes into effect." From the passage of this act it will be seen that it is subsequent to the act chartering the city of Louisville and defining the jurisdiction of the City Court.

In this criminal code, sec. 26, it is provided, "If the offense charged is a misdemeanor, the person arrested may immediately give bail for appearing on a day to be named in the bail bond, either before the magistrate who issued the warrant or the Judge of the County Court, [illegible] examination of the charge, [illegible] the offense, and an indorsement to the effect that the bail may be taken by the sheriff of the county where the arrest is made or where the offense was committed shall be made on the warrant of arrest."

The provisions of the second section of "an act to amend the Criminal Code of Practice," approved March 9th, 1867, and printed in full in this communication, might be construed to apply to an examining court only but for the language of the first section, which confers [illegible]. That the Code of Practice regulating criminal proceedings in this Commonwealth be and the same is so amended as to permit persons charged with any criminal or penal offense against the laws of this State wherein bail is by law allowed to give bail for their appearance to answer such charge before the committing magistrate or examining court." This code Sec. 26, thus defines the term "magistrate": "A warrant of arrest may be issued by the following officers, who are called magistrates in this code, viz: Judges of the County Courts, Judges of City and Police Courts, Mayors, Chairmen of the Trustees of Towns, and Justices of the peace."

The 5th section of Act to Amend the Criminal Code of Practice reads, "All laws within the purview of this act are hereby repealed." Now, it is evident from the 26th section of the code that every person in the State charged with a misdemeanor may immediately give bail for appearing on a day to be named in the bail bond before the court having jurisdiction to try the offense. By this section the sheriff of the county where the offense was committed is required to take the bail bond; but by section 2 of the act to amend the Criminal Code of Practice, the power to take this bail is taken away from the sheriff and is given to every other officer or private person making an arrest for any offense, bailable by the laws of this State is required to carry such person immediately before the County Judge, City or Police Judge, or two Justices of the Peace. The person making the arrest can take the person arrested before either of said officers, clearly; and when such person is brought before either of said officers, it is for the purpose, and it is his or their duty, to fix the day for the trial of such person, and also to fix a sum in which such person may give bail for his appearance. Under 26th section, Criminal Code of Practice, "the officer taking the bail shall fix the day of the defendant's appearance." By the amendment aforesaid to Criminal Code, the power and duty of fixing the day of the defendant's appearance and the sum in which he may give bail is devolved upon the officers named in the 2d section thereof. So, we contend that the City Court of Louisville has exclusive jurisdiction of all pleas of the Commonwealth arising within the city of Louisville, except cases of felony, by the new city charter, this jurisdiction is so far modified by the general laws of the land as that any person making an arrest of another charged with a misdemeanor, may take such person before two magistrates, who shall fix his bail and day of appearance before the City Court for trial.

When taking the whole subject matter into consideration it appears evident that the true intent and meaning of the Legislature in enacting the amendments to the Code of Practice referred to above, was to afford to the parties arrested the most ready means of release by authorizing either of the parties designated as magistrates to take bond for their appearance before a court of competent jurisdiction to examine or try the case, and this is all the jurisdiction we have assumed in the premises. Where the charge has been a misdemeanor bonds have been taken by the Justices requiring the parties to appear and answer the charge before the City Court of Louisville. His Honor, the Judge, does not deny the right of the Justices to take bonds where the charge is a felony—while we, the Justices, contend we also have the right to exercise that jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor, and we deny the right of the learned Judge to decide so serious a question, and one that involves the liberty of so many persons. We in toto deny his right to adjudicate the question, and retort upon him that he is "usurping" authority in so doing. The idea is simply ridiculous that a felon shall be released upon executing bond for his appearance before an examining court, while the person committing a misdemeanor shall be deprived of that right; that he for the minor offense shall be incarcerated in a jail or station-house, and be there confined during the pleasure of the distinguished Judge of the City Court.

Therefore, gentlemen of the commission, we, in all candor, ask you, as a matter of simple justice, to weigh this matter well, and see if, upon examination and mature reflection, you are justified in adhering to your instructions to station-house keepers, as above stated.

Hoping and believing, gentlemen, that you will be governed by the law and the facts in the premises, and that you will take an unbiased and impartial view of the matter, we, with great respect, subscribe ourselves,

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MATLACK, J. P. J. C.
JOS. CLEMENTS, J. P. J. C.
JAMES J. WHITE, J. P. J. C.
A. W. WALLER, J. P. J. C.
JAMES STEPHENS, J. P. J. C.
J. CONNELL, J. P. J. C.
GEORGE W. DOANE, J. P. J. C.

LOUISVILLE, March 16, 1869.

Library.

We call the attention of our readers to the meeting of the Celtic Library Association, on Friday evening next. So laudable an effort on the part of our Celtic citizens (the establishing a library and reading room), should receive every assistance and encouragement. We trust, they will be favored with a good attendance.

Another Tribute to the Late James Guthrie.

In the Kentucky House of Representatives on Tuesday, Mr. Preston, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Kentucky have heard with deep regret of the death of Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, at an advanced age, after a life distinguished by many public trusts of importance, which were discharged with honor to himself and benefit to his country, and consider it proper to testify their respect to his memory; now, therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That James Guthrie, during a long and useful existence as a Representative and Senator of this body; as President of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of this State; as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and as a Senator from this State in Congress, displayed great force of character and a strength of intellect equal to the various duties of his active and distinguished public life.

2. That in private life Mr. Guthrie was remarkable for the fidelity of his friendship, the warmth of his affections, his manly courage, the large social influence exercised by him, and his arduous labors for the advancement of the wealth, learning, and prosperity of his city and his native State.

3. That these resolutions be spread upon the journals of the respective houses, and that his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the same to his family.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. F. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869.

Richard Denker and Fred. Williams, assault and battery on Frank Kuse; sent to the grand jury.

Peter Gaylort, drunk and disorderly; fined $3. Ed. Sales, same; fined $3, and held in $100 for 30 days.

Jennie Freeman, drunk and disorderly; fined $3. John Miller, stealing a trunk worth over $4; held to answer.

Ann Crow, alias Bryant, stealing; continued.

Chas. Taylor, stealing a feather-bed; continued.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

George W. Hikes against Crawford & Long. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the original debt—$500, interest and cost, amounting in all a little upwards of $800. This suit has been pending for several years, and was severely contested. We have heretofore stated the points in the case.

Alexander Barret against Louis Rehm. The plaintiff, who resides in New York, and his brother, who lives at Henderson, are cattle dealers. The defendant is a well-known butcher of this city. Barret claims that Rehm about a year since became unlawfully possessed of two of his cattle, which he values at $150. This Rehm denies. It seems that Rehm bought two cattle in January, 1868, at the Shelby stockyard and paid for them. The party from whom he bought them afterwards decamped with the money. Rehm claims that this party was the agent of Barret, and had a right to sell the cattle. Barret, however, claims that this party was only employed to feed and water the cattle, and had no authority to sell. The evidence has been fully heard and is before the jury, who will probably return a verdict this morning. At a former trial of the case a verdict was rendered in favor of Rehm.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

United States against John Murphy. Murphy was indicted and convicted under the civil rights bill for assaulting and beating Andrew Hoy, a negro. On yesterday the court fined him ten dollars.

Sampson Skaggs, R. S. Green, J. W. Skaggs, and Ralph Thompson, were each discharged. They were on bond to answer any indictments that might be preferred against them, but the grand jury failed to indict them.

United States against forty-seven caddies tobacco. The claimants, G. S. Watts & Co., were permitted to withdraw the tobacco pending the suit on paying into court the appraised value of the tobacco, which will be subject to the final order and decree of the court.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICES.

A Ludicrous State of Consternation Among the Carpet-baggers.

[From the Charleston News, 15th.]

A dispatch received in Columbia from what is regarded as a reliable source announces the Federal officers for South Carolina as follows: No change in the Marshal, Postmaster, or Treasurer, those places being retained respectively by Messrs. J. P. M. Epping, Stanley G. Trott, and J. D. Geddings. For Collector of Internal Revenue, G. W. Clark, present Acting Mayor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Sawyer. For Collector of the Port, vice Dr. A. G. Mackey, L. T. Potter, one of the present Acting Board of Aldermen. For Assessor of Internal Revenue, —— Herrick, vice Alexander Lindstrom.

The news created the greatest consternation among the Republican cohorts, and, it is said, made some of the most excited of the party temporarily crazy. They could not understand it. The more they thought about it the more astonishing it seemed. That the mighty potentates of the party in Washington should be so badly posted in regard to the domestic affairs of the party in South Carolina, was past comprehension. There seemed to be but one way to account for it, and that was that the Senators had proved recreant to their trust as watch-dogs of the party; and so great was the feeling against them on this supposition, that there was strong talk of asking them to resign. Turn it as they would, take the whole thing together or each case separately, it was simply astounding. For instance, there was Epping anathematized by both parties by turns, and yet he held his own despite of all the efforts of the renowned Leslie, who had managed to make himself, after a fashion, friends with everybody. If it were a fashionable way of expressing mourning now-a-days, Leslie would have torn his hair, put on sackcloth, and rolled in the ashes. As it was, however, he only blasphemed, tore up his census papers and hugged the well known clerk of the Senate nearly to death. Then, too, there was a Clark who had been doing his best to cheat the party out of its victory in Charleston, and there were Potter and Giddings, his chief cooks and bottle washers, all rewarded, as it were, for treason. And how was it possible that a quiet old gentleman like Mr. Trott, who attends to his own business and lets other people attend to theirs, could keep his place, while there were a dozen unemployed "trooly loyal"—anxious to make a living at the expense of the Government. It was very astonishing, and the excitement occasioned in the South Carolina Legislature was only equaled by that in Congress when the Cabinet was announced.

☞ A subscription has been set on foot by La France newspaper for a national memorial to Lamartine. It is proposed to erect a statue, most appropriately, on the spot where Lamartine was for once truly great, and made an heroic figure before the world for all time—in front of the Hotel de Ville, where he bade the populace discard the red flag, the banner of blood, and take for their standard the tricolor which had floated round the globe with the glory of France. The site is both historic and picturesque, and as the subject itself admits of historical treatment, the statue, when erected will be at once an ornament to the most beautiful capital in the world and a becoming mark of the recognition of genius and character by the French people.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	12 M.
Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
Evansville	CHARMER	5 P. M.
Ark. River	ARGONAUT No. 2	[illegible]
New Orleans	MARY HOUSTON	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—March 17.

[illegible]

DEPARTURES—March 17.

[illegible]

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf. Rose Hite, Portland.
Mollie Gratz, city wharf. LeClaire, city wharf.
Argonaut No. 2, city wharf. John Kilgour, city wharf.
Mary Houston, city wharf. Lena, Portland.

THE RIVER was stationary at this point last evening, with 10 feet 9 inches water in the canal, 8 feet 9 inches water in the chute, and 7 feet 9 inches water on the rocks. It will doubtless be falling to-day. Weather clear and warm. Business brisk.

The Palestine is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The Alice Dean is announced to leave the city wharf at 10 A. M. to-day for New Orleans.

The Charmer will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for Evansville.

The Argonaut No. 2 arrived from Cincinnati yesterday, and in order to fill heavy engagements lays over until 5 P. M. to-day, at which time she will leave the city wharf for Evansville. She is a splendid boat and goes through without reshipping. Leo Crane, her chief clerk, is a clever and accommodating gentleman.

The new and magnificent steamer, Mary Houston, is announced to leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for New Orleans. She is one of the finest and best appointed boats in the line, and her officers, Capt. L. B. Dunham, master, and Walker and Penanington, clerks, are courteous and attentive to passengers and shippers.

The Argonaut No. 2, for Arkansas river, adds 300 barrels of salt and a large lot of furniture and miscellaneous freight here.

The Robert Moore, for Nashville, had all she could carry, and added nothing here.

The Le Clair arrived from Tennessee river yesterday with 163 bales of cotton, 135 bbls flour, 356 bags of cotton seed, 25 tons of pig iron, and a large lot of sundries. The Le Claire goes to Spring Creek this afternoon to receive thirty-five passengers and a big lot of stock, and will be at the city wharf Friday morning to receive for Tennessee river, and will leave for that stream on Saturday.

The Dove No. 2, from Kentucky river, had a full trip yesterday. She left last evening with a fair trip for that steamer. She took the Mollie Gratz's corn, 800 sacks, to Madison. The Gratz will leave for Nashville Friday.

The John Kilgour arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a light trip. She had a series of mishaps on the way, but fortunately nothing very serious. At New Orleans the Louisville knocked her jackstaff overboard; just below Memphis she broke a piston head and lost three horses, and a short distance below Cairo broke the other, detaining her eighteen hours, and Tuesday night at Brandenburg "busted" again and came in on one wheel. The lack of facilities for repairs caused the two last accidents. She will be put in splendid condition at once and will be ready to leave for New Orleans in a short time.

The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, brought down 120 hhds of tobacco, 30 bbls of whisky, and considerable miscellaneous freight, and had a good return trip.

The Mary Davage discharged a big lot of iron, nails, and glassware, and descended the falls for St. Louis last evening.

The Havana, from Nashville, put off 18 hhds of tobacco and 25 tons of pig iron at this port yesterday.

Captain Matthews has taken command of the Tarascon in place of Capt. Holcroft, who is seriously ill.

The Shamrock, for St. Louis, added 50 wagons and 10 horses, 35 passengers, and 20 tons of freight at this port yesterday.

The Lena, which boat has been running in the Evansville and Green river trade, was brought to this port yesterday by order of the U. S. Marshal. She is the property of E. D. Tyler, of this city, who has taken the benefit of the bankrupt act, and will be sold for the benefit of his creditors.

The towboat Warner, with a barge of railroad iron for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, attempted to land at the foot of Sixth street yesterday, but missed, and was carried down over the falls, nearly to the bridge. The Falls Pilot went to her assistance, and by several hours' hard work succeeded in extricating her from her perilous position.

The Louisville and New Albany Ferry Company yesterday sold to W. M. Clancy and others, of Pittsburg, the ferryboat Excelsior for $6,000. She came up over the falls yesterday and departed for Pittsburg.

The coal fleets came in force yesterday, and were engaged in taking their tows over the falls. We noticed the following: Alps, 9 barges and 6 boats; Resolute, 4 boats and 3 barges; A. J. Baker, 4 boats and 2 barges; Baltic, 3 boats and 4 barges; Diamond, 16 barges; Mary Ann, 10 barges and 5 boats; Leader, 3 barges; Wild Cat, 7 barges; J. S. Neal, 6 barges; Hercules, 10 barges, Sam. Rees, 7 barges; Collier, 14 barges. The Simpson Horner, Panther and V. F. Wilson were expected to arrive last night. The Alps, A. J. Baker, Baltic, Diamond and Mary Ann will go below.

The Allegheny Belle, from St. Louis with three barges of iron ore for Pittsburg, ascended the falls yesterday.

Captain Sturgeon, Superintendent of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, received a telegram yesterday requesting him to reserve rooms for Vice President Schuyler Colfax and lady and Hon. B. F. Wade and lady on the Richmond, on her next trip. They design visiting New Orleans. The Richmond will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday next.

The R. C. Gray came in from Pittsburg yesterday with a large cargo of iron, nails and glassware, and returned last evening.

Some recent experiments have been made in England on the effect of a non-conducting coating of cement in reducing the radiation of heat from the surface of steam boilers. In the experiment referred to, the boiler had a superficial exposed area of two hundred and eighty square feet, and it was found that, with the boiler uncovered, nearly fifteen cubic feet of water were evaporated each hour. After the boiler had been covered with a non-conducting cement, the evaporation was at the rate of twenty-one and one-half feet per hour. The coal used, and all the other circumstances in the two experiments, were exactly alike.

The St. Marys left New Orleans for this port on the 16th.

The New Orleans and Red river packet Judge Fletcher, on the 10th inst., fifty-five miles below Shreveport, lost her water-wheels, both cylinder timbers, plumber-blocks and shafts, and is being towed to New Orleans for repairs. She is valued at $12,000, and insured for $9,000—$3,000 each in the Eureka and Boatmen's, of Cincinnati, and the Home, of New Haven. The Judge Fletcher is an old boat, but was put in thorough repairs at this port last fall. Captain Joe McCullough is largely interested in her.

In the case of Louis Jacobs, in a New York court, against the Atlantic Navigation Company, in which the plaintiff, a negro, claimed damages for being refused first-class passage on the steamer to Savannah, after purchasing a first-class ticket, the jury were unable to agree, two standing out for the defendant, and were discharged.

The passengers of the LeClaire, on her trip to this port, held a meeting and tendered a unanimous vote of thanks to Capt. Akin and clerks J. Morgan Smith and Jas. W. White for the attention and courtesy shown to them while passengers on the boat.

Our Correspondence.

The steamer Mary Houston left New Orleans at six o'clock P. M. Wednesday, March 10th. Louisiana and Jno. Gaylord in port for Ohio river. March 12th, met Richmond at Rodney. March 14th, met Dexter in chute of Montezuma; she had been detained, badly aground, several hours. Met Cora S. in chute of Island 35. Remained at Fletcher's all night because of storm. Mollie Able in the bank below us. The Mollie Able had picked up a snag, tearing away her side house, but otherwise not injured. She left New Orleans 24 hours before the departure of the Mary Houston. March 15th, met Virginia at foot of Orion Bend. March 16th, met P. W. Strader at Grand Chain. Passed Alice Dean at Wabash Island. Passed Champion at Shotwell's Mines, and the Darling below Uniontown. Met Indiana at foot of Henderson Island. March 17th, met Nick Longworth at Holt's Bar. Passed towboat W. H. Brown at foot of Chenault's Reach.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Weather cold. Monongahela rose slightly Tuesday night but is now falling; 7 feet 6 inches in the channel. Heavy shipments of freight to all points. Departed—Carrie V. Kountz, with 125 tons; Savannah, with 600 tons; Kate Putnam, with 500 tons. Will leave Thursday—America and Messenger, with 1,000 tons coal. Arrived—Lorena and packets.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, March 17.—Monongahela 7 feet 5 inches. Weather clear. Ther. 24.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Weather clear and cool. River rising; Arkansas falling; White stationary, and bank full. Arrived—Saml. Hale. Departed—Silver Moon, with 500 bales cotton, for Cincinnati; Strader, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Arrived—Dexter. Departed—Thompson Dean, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, March 17.—G. A. Thompson, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, 11 P. M.; Watts, from Tennessee river to St. Louis, 1 A. M.; Alaska, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Belle Vernon, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Lumsden, northern packet, 9 A. M.; Great Republic, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Alton, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Leonidas, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, 4 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet, 4 P. M.; Forsyth, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M. The river has risen 4 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—No boats arrived. Departed—Minneola, for Memphis; Aline Dean, for New Orleans; Charmer, for Evansville. River 22 feet and falling, with 70 feet under the bridge. Weather clear. Thermometer 30 deg.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—River falling, with 8¼ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and cold.

Arrived—Nashville, from Cairo. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo; Ella Hughes, for up the river; Emma Floyd, for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Arrived—Mollie Able, New Orleans; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Beardstown, Peoria. Departed—Schuyler, Peoria; City of Cairo, Memphis; W. R. Arthur, New Orleans; Kate Putnam, Cincinnati; Jennie Lewis, Kansas City; Kate Kearney, Keokuk. River falling rapidly, and navigation to Keokuk becoming difficult; to Cairo there is a good stage. Weather clear, and much warmer.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says:

S. C. Benjamin, formerly on the dredge-boat Octavia, has gone to join the snag-boat S. H. Long, in Orleans. [illegible] Captain James who will be clerk on the S. Thayer, new building here. Captain Mathew Benton, an Arkansas river man, will have command of the boat.

The New Orleans Crescent of Saturday says:

Colonel William Rogers, Supervising Inspector of steamboats for this District, has issued the following circular, calling for reliable data in regard to steamboiler explosions that have occurred heretofore:

OFFICE SUP'V'G INSP'R THIRD DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Feb. 25, 1869.

To the engineers employed upon the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and upon coasts and the [illegible]:

[illegible]

WM. ROGERS,
Supervising Inspector, Third District.

The Evansville Journal of Tuesday says:

[illegible]

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17, 1869.

The movements in the local money market to-day were not characterized by any particular feature. There was, if anything, an improved feeling, owing, in part, to a moderate demand for loans, and partly to the large amount of cash sales now being made by our merchants, occasioning thereby a more easy flow of capital. In rates of interest there is no change, and what good paper is offering is being taken at from 9 to 15 per cent. at the banks and private banking institutions.

Eastern exchange continues very firm, the large amount of collections now maturing increases the demand and the ruling rates to-day were ⅛c premium buying, and ¼ premium selling.

The 10 A. M. New York dispatch received to-day reported the opening quotation for gold at 131⅝. Gold loans were reported at 5 per cent., and sterling exchange steady at 108⅝@109⅛. The gold premium exhibited weakness during the day and at 4 P. M. the market closed at 131⅜. There was an active demand in this market to-day for paying duties, but the offerings are reported light. The closing quotations for gold and silver are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	130¾	131¼
Silver ½s and ¼s	123	
Silver dimes	121	

The 10:25 A. M. New York dispatch to the Commercial News Department report the Government bond market weak, and the 2:15 P. M. dispatch shows a decline on all descriptions as compared with Tuesday's closing quotations. Our market presents very little activity, the demand is light and transactions unimportant. The closing quotations were as follows:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1862	115¾	116½
Five-twenties 1862	113¾	119¾
Five-twenties 1864	113¾	114½
Five-twenties 1865	113¾	117½
Five-twenties (new) 1865	112¾	113½
Five-twenties 1867	112¾	113½
Five-twenties 1868	112¾	113½
Ten-forties	104¾	105¼

The following is an exhibit of the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1862	119¾	119¾	118¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1864	115¾	115¾	114¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1865	117¾	117¾	117¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1865, new	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1867	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	¾
5-20s of 1868	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	¾
10-40s	105¾	105¾	105¾	..	¾

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—There is a fair demand for local securities, but sales are principally for small lots. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	119	@120
National bank, second	97	@ 98½
National bank, Planters'	97	@ 98½
National bank, city	102	@103
Bank of Kentucky	93½	@ 94½
Bank of Louisville	96½	@ 97½
Merchants' bank	118	@120
Commercial bank	82	@ 83½
Northern bank	112	@113
Citizens' bank	109	@110
People's bank	103	@104
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Financial Corp'tion bank (new)	94	@ 95
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	107	@108
Louisville Insurance Company bank	109	@110
Farmers' bank	90	@ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	120	@121
German Insurance Company bank	162	@164
Gas Company stock	150	@151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99½	@101
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65	@ 66
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	45	@ 50
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	64	@ 65

BONDS.

City for street improvements	75	@ 77
City for bounty	86	@ 87
City for school purposes	79	@ 80
City for Jeff. R. R.	80	@ 81
City for L. & N. R. R. (M. S.)	79	@ 80
City for L. & N. R. R. (L. F.)	78	@ 80
City for wharf (new)	79	@ 80
City for wharf (old)	81	@ 82
City for water-works (old)	77½	@ 79
City for water-works (new)	77½	@ 79
Water-works' bond	79	@ 80
Canal bond (first issue)	90	@ 92
Canal bond (second issue)	82	@ 83
Canal bond (third issue)	77½	@ 78½
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77	@ 78
Kentucky State bond (old)	99	@100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90	@ 92
Jeffersonville R. R. bond (old)	93	@ 94
Jeffersonville R. R. bond (new)	81	@ 82
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. branch)	85½	@ 86½
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	94	@ 95
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. E. branch)	91	@ 92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. branch)	94	@ 96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (cons'd mort)		@ 90
City for Elizabeth'n & Paducah R. R.		@ 85
Ohio River Bridge Company		@100

STOCKS—The New York market for railway shares is still subjected to violent fluctuations, particularly in Erie and New York Central, as will be seen by the following course of prices for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
New York Central	160¾	158¾	159
Erie	none	none	none
Reading	91⅞	91¾	91¾
Michigan Southern	97⅞	97⅞	97¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89½	88¾	89
Chicago and R. I.	128¾	128¾	128¾
Chicago and N. W., com	83¾	83¾	83¾
Chicago and N. W., pref'd	91¾	91¾	91¾
Fort Wayne	120	120¾	120
Western Union Telegraph	38¾	38¾	38¾

COMMERCIAL.

The weather continues as unlike spring weather as possible—cold enough for January. Its effect upon the wheat and fruit crops is being very generally discussed, and the probabilities are that a good deal of damage has been sustained.

The effect upon trade is very perceptible. Country dealers are holding back, as the weather is suggestive of anything but spring styles of goods, for at no period since last December have winter costumes been more in demand or more comfortable than now.

Business localities, under these circumstances, are less animated than was expected, and the volume of trade is not as large as was anticipated. This check in the demand, however, can be but temporary, and, though the rush may be delayed, all feel confident that it will come. With some of our jobbing houses having an Arkansas, Mississippi, and extreme Southern trade, business has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and already immense quantities of goods have been shipped.

As the sugar trade at this particular juncture is the subject of a great deal of comment, we give the following from the New York Commercial List in regard to the subject during 1868. The quantities are given in tons of 2,240 lbs:

	Tons.
Received at New York	250,173
Received at Boston	63,287
Received at Philadelphia	68,121
Received at Baltimore	53,458
Received at New Orleans	19,706
Received at other ports	16,230
Total receipts	470,975
Stock January 1, 1868	25,746
Exports and inland shipments	13,880
Stock January 1, 1869	41,942
Consumption of foreign in 1868	446,532
Consumption of foreign in 1867	378,068
Crops of Louisiana, Texas, etc	23,000
Total consumption cane sugar	469,533
Total, 1867	400,068
Total, 1866	391,078
Total, 1865	350,309
Total, 1864	229,660
Total, 1863	294,208
Total, 1862	432,411
Total, 1861	363,819
Total, 1860	415,281

The manufacture of sugar from molasses continues to be prosecuted with great vigor, the sale of molasses for this purpose during the past year, and the yield of sugar being larger than we have ever before recorded; owing, however, to the inferior quality of the crop of last year's molasses, the product has not been as great per hhd as in former years by at least 40 per cent., so that while our estimate points to a consumption in the United States of nearly one-third more molasses—say about 160,000 hhds., against a consumption of 120,000 hhds in 1867, the sugar produced therefrom has only been, say seventy-two million pounds, or in round numbers 32,000 tons, against a yield of 29,700 tons in 1867. The sugar also was not of as good quality as usual, and finding a less ready sale during much of the year, the stock left over at its close is larger than is generally the case at the end of the year.

The crop of Louisiana, now about made, is estimated at 100,000 hhds. The season has been unusually favorable—so much so, that at one time strong hopes were entertained that the yield would reach 125,000 hhds, but the weather has been recently less propitious, and the estimates have been reduced to the first-mentioned figures. The planting interest of that State is much more hopeful; the crop has steadily advanced from a little over 10,000 hhds in 1863-'64, to about 100,000 hhds the present rolling, with much cane reserved for next season's planting, and already, with a favorable year, a crop of 250,000 hhds for the coming season is talked of as not an improbable event.

Advices from the principal West India points indicate a full supply. Cuba last year turned out a crop nearly, or quite, one-fourth larger than was ever before made upon the island, and as it is from that quarter we receive the bulk of our supplies, the greatest interest attaches to the events now transpiring there. The insurrection has already interfered to some extent with grinding operations on the south side of the island, but it remains to be developed how far these injurious effects may be extended, and consequently our markets generally are in a waiting attitude. The prospect, until recently, was that the yield of the present season would fully equal, if it did not exceed, that of last year, and the course of prices will depend very much upon the ability of the Spanish Government to suppress speedily, or prevent the spreading of, what has become rather a formidable rebellion.

Great difficulty surrounds the collection of statistics relative to the crop of maple sugar, much the larger part being consumed upon the farm. With our rather imperfect data, we make the last year's crop about 25,000 tons.

The estimates for the consumption of raw in our States and Territories on the Pacific the past year are in the neighborhood of 18,000 to 19,000 tons. A very considerable increase on these figures is looked for the present year, as, owing to unexpected short supplies, and low prices for the refined article, the refiners of San Francisco were idle during a portion of the last year; besides which, one or more of the establishments have recently considerably enlarged their works, with the intention of prosecuting the business with renewed vigor.

The cultivation of the beet root for sugar is yet entirely in its infancy, and the quality of sugar made from it here, as well as the results of sorgho culture, as far as sugar making is concerned, are so inconsiderable that we make none other than this passing note of them.

The consumption of the various descriptions throughout the country may be stated as follows:

	Tons.
Cane sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic	469,533
In the States and Territories on the Pacific	19,550
Of sugar made from molasses	32,000
Of maple sugar	25,000
Total	546,083
Against a total consumption of all kinds in 1867 of	467,298
Increase	78,785

Or about 16¾ per cent.

The production of sugar throughout the world, including the beet sugar of Europe, and the palm and date sugar of the Indies, for the year 1867, is estimated at 2,400,000 tons, of which Cuba [illegible] and the consumption for the same year 2,357,700 tons, of this Great Britain and her colonies consumed about 666,700 tons and the United States 467,300 tons—the two nationalities consuming nearly one-half the world's supply.

Imports of leading articles for the 24 hours ending this evening:

Cotton, bales	1,057	Cattle, head	73
Eggs, pkgs	70	Hogs, head	77
Bacon, casks	4	Bags, bdls	170
Bran, bags	327	Horses, head	38
Drugs, boxes	533	Hay, bales	120
Tallow, bbls	34	Iron, bdls	320
Cotton yarn, bags	175	Lumber, feet	31,000
Corn, bags	1,360	Tobacco, hhds	155
Implements	414	Nails, kegs	1,300
Hardware, boxes	229	Glass, boxes	1,057
Ale, bbls	120	Bags, bales	75
Tar, kegs	112	Furniture, pkgs	150
Tin, boxes	215	Whisky, bbls	330
Coffee, bags	438	Malt, bags	700
Seed, bags	443	Hay, bales	271
Iron, tons	1,237	Flour, bbls	775
Oats, sacks	154	Hides, bales	48
Bagging, pcs	138	Paper, bdles	653
Mules, head	25	Cement, bbls	80
Fruit, pkges	126	Shingles	10,000
Woodenware, bdls	108	Dried fruit, bags	84
Merchandise, bxes	735	Tobacco, boxes	42

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Are in good demand. We quote at $6 50@7 for prime, while choice qualities command $7 50@8 per bbl.

BEANS—Are in light request. We quote prime at $2 75 per bushel on arrival, with sales in small lots at $3@3 50 per bushel from store.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Nothing of importance is transpiring in this department of trade, and we have no transactions to report. 2-lb Ky. bagging is held at from 22 to 24c per yard; machine rope at 9c.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand at 35@37c per lb in lots.

BUTTER—Is firm and in demand. We quote country butter at 35 to 37c per pound on arrival in lots. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan tub butter is steady at 40@42c, and New York butter at 45@48c per pound.

BATTING—Is steady and the market is well supplied. Dealers are selling Maysville No. 1 at 30@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 28@30c per lb.

BROOM-CORN—Stocks are light, and dealers are selling at $200 per ton for prime.

COTTON YARNS, CORDAGE, &c.—Stocks are ample and dealers report a fair demand. We quote yarns at 21@22c for No. 500; 21@21c for No. 600, and 20@13c for No. 700. Pounds yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held 1c higher. Cotton cordage 40@45c. Carpet chain 44@45c per lb; 50@55c for colored. Candlewick 44@45c per lb.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair request at 70@75c per bushel for bolted; kiln-dried is quiet at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Prices are firm and the demand is active. We quote Ohio and New York factory at 24@26c; English dairy at 23½@24½c.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with ample stocks. We quote star candles, full weight, at 23@24c; 12-ounce at 17@18c, and tallow candles at 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good request and prices are well maintained. We quote apples at 9¼@10c; quarter peaches at 13@15c; half peaches at 15@16c, and peeled peaches at 20@22c per pound on arrival.

EGGS—Have been in good demand during the week, and prices are firm at 17@18c per doz.

FLAXSEED—Is steady and finds quick sale at $2 15 per bushel for prime.

FEATHERS—Are in active demand, and prices range from 75 to 80c for prime to choice qualities.

FURS—The market is steady, but receipts are falling off. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@60c; mink at $3@5; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 30@40c; otter at $3@5; beaver at $1@2; muskrat at 13@20c; deer, per lb, 25@30c.

FISH—Prices are unchanged. We quote mackerel at $16@16 50 for No. 2, large, to $28 per bbl for No. 1 medium; kitts range from $2 10@2 25 for No. 3 to $3 10 for No. 1; white fish are firm at $9@10 per ½ bbl.

GINSENG—Is quiet, with light receipts. Prices range from 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in fair demand and prices are steady. Dealers are asking 20@20½c in bales, and 21@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are steady, with ample stocks. We quote 2½-bushel at 60@63c; 2-bushel at 50@58c; 3-bushel at 70@73c.

HAY—The market is steady, with sales to-day 150 bales mixed from store at $18. We quote prime at $19@20 per ton from store; red top from store at $16@17.

HIDES—Are in good demand, and prices are fully sustained. We quote green salted at 11½@12c; dry-salted at 21@22c; dry flint at 22@24c; sheep (wool on) at 40@90c.

HOMINY—Prices are unchanged and dealers report a fair demand at $5 50@6 per bbl.

HOPS—Are in light request, and quotations are nominal at 10@12c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is steady, with an active demand for all description of city brands. We quote: Fine Virginia, pounds, $1 10@1 15; medium Virginia, pounds, 80@90c; Virginia, fancy styles, $1 10@1 25; Missouri and Kentucky, pounds, fine, 75@80c; Missouri and Kentucky, medium, 73@80c; bright 14s and ⅛s, 67@70c; navy ½-pounds and 10s, 60@70c. Smoking tobacco—Fine Virginia, pounds, ⅛s and ¼s, in bales, 65c@$1.

NAILS—Prices are quotably unchanged, and 10d are selling at $4 50@4 75 per keg.

OFFAL—Is in fair supply, with a good local demand. We quote bran at $16@17, shorts at $20@21, shipstuff at $20@27, and middlings at $30@31 per ton; feed meal $22@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Are quiet and unchanged. We quote at $4 50@5 per bbl.

OILS—The market is steady. We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 12 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 37@39c; benzine at 19@20c; No. 1 lard oil at $1 70@1 75.

POTATOES—Prices are irregular and the market weak. Sales in round lots are reported at $2 per bbl, and in jobbers' lots at $2 15@2 50. We note sales of 30 bbls russets at $2 50@2 75, and 85 bbls peach blows at $2 15. Seed potatoes range from $2 50@4 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Are firm and in good demand at 9@10c per lb for prime.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5@5½c for white, and mixed woolen rags are worth ½@1c per pound.

RICE—We quote Louisiana at 10@11c and Carolina at 11@12c per lb.

SEEDS—Red clover seed is lower, with sales to the trade at $9 40 per bushel. We quote red clover at $9 40@9 75, sappling clover at $15 25@15 36 per bush, timothy $3 50@3 75, orchard grass $1 85@2, red top $1 60@1 75, Kentucky blue grass $2 70@2 75, extra $2 75@3, millet $2 10@2 75, Hungarian grass seed $2@2 25, hemp seed $3@3 25, spring wheat $2 15@2 25, onion sets, white skin, $11@12, yellow $7 50@8, top $5@6 25; spring barley $2 75@2 95, white oats 85@95c, black oats 95c@$1 05.

STRAW—Is in fair request at $12@13 on the wharf, and sales are made from $14@15 per ton from store, with sales to-day of 200 bales at $15.

SOAP—Prices are unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@10c; No. 2 at 7½@9c; rosin at 6½@7c; and palm at 7½@8c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $2 80@3 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 25@2 45 for 280-pound bbls, or 40@43c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Dealers are paying 11½@12½c for tallow, and 10@12c for grease, according to quality.

WOOL—Prices are nominal, with light receipts, at 30@38c for unwashed, and 45@50c for tub-washed.

WHISKY—The market for raw whisky is steady and we note sales of 60 bbls at 92c, tax paid; 25 bbls new copper at $1 50, tax paid; rectified is steady and in fair demand at $1@1 25.

Louisville Grocery Market.

There is no change in the condition of the market since yesterday. The jobbing demand is moderately active, and the tone of the New York dispatches indicates more steadiness, while at New Orleans the market for sugar and molasses is reported dull and prices nominal. We note sales to-day of 20 hhds New Orleans sugar, within range of quotations, and 50 bags Rio coffee at 20@25c.

SUGAR—We quote New Orleans common 13@13½c, fair 13½@14c, good fair 14@14½c, fully fair 15@15½c, prime 15½@16c, choice 16@16½c, and 14@17c in jobbing lots in hhds. and bbls; Demarara 16@17c; hard standard 18@19½c; A's, B's, C's and circle C's 17@18c; yellow sugars at 15@17c; white Havana 17½@18c.

MOLASSES—We quote New Orleans molasses at 80c@$1 to the trade, and 95c@$1 10 in jobbing lots. Molasses syrup at 75@80c, sugar syrups at 80c@$1; sugar drips at $1 35@1 40 in bbls and $1 50@1 55 in small packages.

COFFEE—Is steady at 20@24½c in round lots to the trade. Jobbers' rates for fair to strictly prime range from 21@23½c; choice 20@26½c; Laguayra 24@26c and Java 33@35c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market was reported active to-day, with an upward tendency in prices. The outlook warrants the opinion that prices are to go considerably above present quotations, which has produced a speculative feeling which is daily increasing. Francis M. Crane & Co., of St. Louis, in their circular of Saturday, remark:

"It is not strange that a spell of depression should come over the market, as we have had occasion to note for some weeks past; neither do we apprehend that this has resulted from the falling off of the consumptive demand on account of the high prices that ruled. On the contrary, we are of opinion that the slacking of Southern trade and the order demand we have the necessary result of the decline in the market. It is the history of all trade that a declining market is always a dull one, while a rising market is necessarily an active one; and we hold this to be true in this present case. Reports from all over the South show no despondency in regard to the future. Every energy is being directed to cotton-raising the present season, and they want all the meat we have, and expect to pay well for it.

"They do not forget the old axiom that 'a pound of bacon is worth a pound of cotton.' When we have got all the jarring elements of the speculative operations adjusted, and the machinery is once more in good working condition, we shall expect to see again an active market and much higher prices. It was an impossibility that the trade could continue without a break in the excitement which was witnessed in January, and it is just as naturally to be expected that after the depression the market will again resume its former activity. There is nothing now noticeable in the present or prospective condition of the general business of the country to hinder it, and there is everything in the provision trade itself that warrants this conclusion."

In this market holders are making no effort to sell, feeling confident that it is safe and will prove largely remunerative to hold.

In Cincinnati to-day, holders, in anticipation of an advance, were holding their stocks out of market. In Chicago the market was reported strong, and the New York market was reported quiet but firm.

MESS PORK—The market is exhibiting firmness, and sales were reported to-day of 230 bbls at $32 25, the market closing at $32 50.

BACON—Sales reported to-day aggregate 125 casks. Shoulders 14½@14¾c; clear rib sides 17½@17¾c; clear sides 18@18¼c; 70 tierces fancy hams at 19¼@19¾c.

BULK MEATS—Sales embraced 25 casks to-day. Shoulders 13¼c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c.

LARD—Prices are firm, and we note sales of 60 tierces at 19@19¼c; 40 kegs at 21½@22c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—There is no change whatever to note in the market. The local demand is moderate, and some demand is reported for Southern account, the sales to-day of various grades amount to about 500 bbls, and prices are steady. We quote: Fine $4 75@5 25, superfine $5 75@6, extra $6 25@6 75, extra family $7@7 50, A No 1 $7 75@8 75, fancy $9 25@10. Rye flour $7 75@8. Buckwheat flour $8 per bbl.

GRAIN—We note sales to-day of 500 bus red wheat at $1 55; 700 bu ear corn at 63c in bulk; 300 bus oats at 65@66c; 400 bus rye at $1 50 for prime; 300 bus Canada at $2 45. We quote oats at 64@70c in bulk from store. Wheat at $1 50@1 55 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 61@63c on the wharf, and 65@68c from store in bulk, and 74@78c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 45@1 55 from store, and $1 35@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2 25@2 50 for spring, $2 25@2 75 for fall; Canada malt $2 25@2 50, and $2 50@2 75 for rye malt. Canada seed barley $2 10@2 15; No spring No 2 $1 60@1 75; No 1 $2; fall $2 25@2 50.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day fully maintained the buoyancy and firmness that have been its distinguishing features for several weeks past. The weather is still unfavorable for planters to get their tobacco ready for market, and this delay must necessarily cause a very active and remunerative [illegible] the present week [illegible] by dealers, say 30,000 hogsheads, the sales for the remainder of the year must average fully 500 hogsheads per week. The following quotations fairly represent the market:

[illegible]

SALES—The sales to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 217 hhds, with rejection of bids on 13 hhds.

The Pickett house sold 60 hhds at $6 for trash and $17 75 for Owen county cutting leaf. The Farmers' house sold 54 hhds at $4 for lugs and $15 75 for Henry county cutting leaf. The Ninth-street house sold 40 hhds at $6 [illegible] for trashy lugs and [illegible] 27 hhds at $2 60 for trash and $21 [illegible] for cutting leaf. The Louisville house sold 36 hhds at $4 for trashy lugs and $15 50 for Henry county cutting leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS—2 hhds at $3; [illegible]

Messrs. Ray & Co., of the Louisville House, in their circular of the 13th, say:

"The market for the week has fully maintained its firmness for all desirable tobaccos. The receipts have been light, but the condition and quality have greatly improved. We continue to urge our friends to handle and order their leaf with great care, as shipping leaf must be in good keeping condition to meet with ready sale at full prices. Our confidence in the future of the markets for desirable tobaccos of all grades is still firm, from the fact that from one third to one half of the crop of '68 is of a poor and nondescript character. Stocks of American tobacco in foreign markets are unprecedentedly light, growing out of the short crop of '67, which gives additional assurance that prices will be fully maintained. We have sold during the last week tobacco from the Pickett and Ohio river districts at full and satisfactory prices, as also from Owen, Mason, Bracken, Henry and other counties producing cutting leaf. The Green river tobacco has been well represented and stands high with our buyers. Indiana and Illinois are shipping liberally to this market, and prices compare favorably with the leaf from other districts. The annual tobacco fair to be held under the auspices of the trade, will be held in this city on the 23 day of June next, programmes and full particulars of which will be published in a few days and widely circulated. Our friends in all the districts will please bear this in mind, and prepare their premium leaf for exhibition and ship to us, marking each hhd "Premium Tobacco," and the class."

Louisville Cotton Market.

Advices to-day are of a more favorable tone and the feeling of confidence in the future of prices somewhat strengthened.

The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported quotations unchanged: Uplands 12@12¼d; Orleans 12½@12¾d.

The 1:45 P. M. New York dispatch reported the demand fair and prices firm: Ordinary 25½c; good ordinary 26¾c; low middling 27¾c; upland 28¾c; good middling 29¾c; Mobile 28¾c; Orleans 29¾c. Sales to-day 2,000 bales.

At the regular auction sales to-day in this market the offerings amounted to 171 bales and bids were accepted on 142 bales at prices as follows: Middling 26@26½c; low middling 25½@25¾c; good ordinary 25c, and ordinary 24½c.

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 15th says:

"The market is more active, and prices are firmer. The advance in Liverpool has stiffened the ideas of holders, who are in very many instances asking prices considerably above the rates quoted; the light receipts and uncertainty in regard to the crop have also had their effect in sustaining this conclusion. The business has been mainly for spinning and export, footing up 5,237 bales, of which spinners have taken 1,455 bales, speculators 275, and shippers 1,507."

The following will show the receipts and exports of cotton for the week ending March 13, and the stock now on hand, as compiled by Messrs. Easton & Co., brokers:

[illegible]

The receipts for the week ending March 13, 1867, amounted to 44,000 bales for the corresponding week of 1868, 65,082 bales, and for the week ending March 13, 1869, 36,797 bales, showing a falling off as compared with the corresponding week of 1868, of 28,285 bales.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, March 15, 1869.

The cattle market to-day has been very dull, and drovers had a hard time to sell at quotations. There are about 60 head left over unsold. Sales range at from 5¾@6¾c for the best qualities of butchers' stuff, 5@5¾c for good, 4@4¾c for fair, and 3@3½c for common. Good and choice shipping cattle sell from 6@6¾c.

HOGS—The market during the last few days has been more active. The supply has been few and demand good. Sales range at from 10@10½c for well-fatted heavy averages; 9¼@9¾c for ordinary and fair stock.

SHEEP—Are in good demand and sell at fair prices. The market to-day has been well supplied, but there are more left over unsold. Sales range at from 5¼@6¼c for heavy choice shipping, and 4½@5¼c for ordinary and fair butchers' stuff.

SHELBY HOUSE AND STOCK YARD—J. E. BELL, PROPRIETOR.

BEEF CATTLE—There were more than the usual number on the market at the beginning of the week, and the full supply of last week together, had a tendency to lower prices. There were about 170 head sold at an average price of $5 35. There were 60 head sold from $5 to $5 75. The prices ranged as follows: For common to fair $3 50@4 50; fair to good $5@6, and extra $6@7.

HOGS—The market was rather brisker for heavy weights, best selling at $9 75@10 25, and lighter qualities at $7 50@9.

SHEEP—Are in demand and will bring from $3 50 to $4 50, and extra $5@6.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales by B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, Wednesday, March 17th, 1869:

Sorrel mare $45 50, sorrel mare $44, black mare $86, gray mare $76, bay horse $105, black horse $25, bay horse $50 50, sorrel mare $118, gray horse $111, pair black horses $247 50, gray horse $87, bay horse $110, sorrel mare $77, bay mare $24 50, one jack $22 50, brown mare $71, yellow horse $112, brown mare $64 50, sorrel horse $120, bay horse $107 50, bay horse $100, bay mule $110, bay horse $35, gray horse $110, bay mule $110, gray horse $75, and bay horse $110. Shipments south, 81 head of stock.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 17—P. M.

The demand for money was lively early in the day and the market firm at 7 per cent coin, but lower at the close of banking hours, when the inquiry abated, and with liberal offerings of loans at 7 per cent. Prime discounts nominal at 9@12 per cent.

Gold market dull until the afternoon, when rumors [illegible]

[illegible]

State bonds dull and heavy.

[illegible]

Railroads opened heavy, but with more disposition to buy. [illegible]

[illegible]

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 14½; Franklin 20¾; Hecla 70; Hancock 5; Minnesota 9½; Quincy 30.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 17—P. M.

COTTON—Decidedly more active and a shade firmer; sales 1,200 bales at 29½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,518 bbls, and the market a shade firmer [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, March 17—P. M.

TOBACCO—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Quoted at 26½c.

HEMP—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; superfine at [illegible], double extra [illegible], triple extra [illegible].

[illegible]

GROCERIES—Nothing doing from first hands. Sugar [illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS MARKET.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 17—P. M.

[illegible]

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, March 17.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, March 17—P. M.

[illegible]

ANTWERP, March 17—P. M.

Petroleum [illegible]

FRANKFORT, March 17—P. M.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, March 17—P. M.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

[illegible]

MARKET STREET ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

SNEAD & CO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.

STEAMBOAT Owners and Captains will please take notice that

Pink Varble and Brothers,

[illegible]

[illegible]

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

[illegible]

JOS. CAMPION, Agent.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1869.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER,

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year.................................$12 00
Six months.................................6 00
Three months...............................3 25
One month..................................1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year.....................$2 00
Single copy, six months...................1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each.........1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and in all cases can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter case the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 20 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A Lexington contractor and builder has his office on wheels.

Hemp is in light demand in Lexington at $9 per cwt.

The meat house of Jno. Curtis, of Scott county, has been robbed of its contents twice in the last few weeks.

A bald eagle measuring seven feet four inches from tip to tip of its wings was killed in Bourbon county last week.

The destruction of the residence of Dr. Brown Young, of Jessamine county, by fire, proves to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $10,000. Insurance $4,000.

Mr. Amsden, of Versailles, sold ninety acres of land near that town to James Alexander, Esq., for $110 per acre. There were no improvements on the place.

County court will be held in Woodford next Monday, the 23d, instead of the first Monday, as heretofore. There will be an exhibition of stallions also.

A protracted meeting is in progress in the Baptist church in Nicholasville. Rev. Mr. Felix, of Lexington, is conducting the meeting, and much interest has been awakened.

During the past two weeks thirteen car loads of stock have been shipped from the Paris stock yards—six of cattle, three of hogs, three of sheep and one of mules.

A mare, the property of Mr. Jacob Emery, of Paris, recently gave birth to twins, one of them a mule and the other a horse colt.

It is said that a number of ladies of Lexington have formed a velocipede club, and will make their appearance in the streets in appropriate costumes, on bicycles, as soon as the weather permits.

The Common School Commissioner of Bourbon County reports the whole number of children at 2,697; the allowance to each child 78c and the total amount to be distributed in the county $2,103 66.

Tom Ballard, a poor orphan boy of Lexington, is attracting attention in that city by his ...

Capt. T. J. Macey, of Woodford county, is to leave for New York shortly with twelve of the finest saddle and harness horses in the State, and proposes to challenge the continent to an exhibition.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "A rumor has been circulated through the city in the last few days and generally credited that one Dr. Davison, claiming Lexington as his residence, has received the appointment of Governor of Montana."

There was a large crowd of people in attendance in Nicholasville on Monday last, and some two hundred head of cattle, which excited considerable competition from buyers. Most of the cattle were inferior, but the better quality brought full prices.

More extensive preparations are being made in Hopkins county this year for a heavy tobacco crop than for many years previous. There are yet hundreds of thousands of pounds of last year's crop still unsold in that county. It is expected that it will begin to move briskly in a few days.

A man by the name of Robert Gardner, who has been surreptitiously dealing in horse-flesh on an extensive scale, between Hawesville and Paducah, in this State, for sometime past, was lodged in jail at Madisonville on Wednesday of last week.

At the sale of E. B. Bishop, in Bourbon county, last Saturday, the farm comprising three hundred acres, was sold for $111 60 per acre, to H. M. Roseberry. The Varnon farm was sold to S. Lilleston for $5,800. A tract of fifteen acres was sold to William Tarr, at $125 per acre. Stock sold high. Cows from $80 to $145; hogs $11 20; pair of fine mules $390. Paintings from $20 to $220. Amount of sale, upwards of $50,000.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The factories at Leesburg, North Carolina, are again at work.

A widower in Tazewell county, Va., married a widow on Tuesday and sent her away on Monday.

The papers in Southwest Virginia unite in saying that Col. Rose's report about Ku Kluxes in Lee county is all a cock and bull story.

The ladies of the M. E. Church, South, at Martinsburg, Va., realized over $3,400 by their recent fair just closed.

An old man named Granville Trent, who lived in Washington county, Va., was killed a few days since by a log rolling over him.

Work is to be resumed on the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad at an early day.

The Cuban refugees at Key West, Fla., are shortly to start a newspaper to advocate the course of the revolutionists in Cuba.

The Lake City Florida Press says: "That red-headed cuss Judge Barker, of Alachua county, has never seen or heard of such a man as 'De Bench Non' in his county."

A joint stock company has been formed at Tallahassee, Fla., with a capital of $100,000, divided into $50 shares, for the purpose of building a first-class hotel in that city.

A soldier named Gaston, belonging to the Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, was robbed in Lynchburg, Va., Thursday, of his pocket-book, containing $300 in money.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Sentinel says: "A little white boy, who sold peanuts and apples, complains to one of our reporters that 'Hon.' Isaac Miller, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, has removed him, and set up a stand for himself."

Mr. George Bell, residing near Bellville, Florida, and engaged in merchandising there and at Vallosta, Lowndes county, was shot down, with forty buckshot in his body, on Saturday last, by a negro named Andrew Jackson. Jackson was in ambush at the time.

Henry E. Clifton, now in the county jail of Craven, North Carolina, gives notice through the Newbern Times that he has rented stall 41 in the market of Union Point. He expects to carry on the "meat business in all its branches" upon "the expiration of his term of imprisonment, which is twenty years from January 28, 1869."

A negro named Nathaniel Crawford was killed a few nights ago, near Harrisonburg, Va., while in the act of committing a robbery, by a young man named Samuel G. Bowden. He first fired upon the negro and missed him, whereupon the negro rushed on him and was felled to the ground by a fatal blow from the butt of the gun.

Some new scenes have recently been added to the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" in Richmond, Va. One of these scenes is the examination of Capt. Jinks. He is asked by the examining physician, "are you able-bodied?" "I am not." "What is your complaint?" "The same as that of our State—I am threatened with a bad constitution."

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel says: "We are again called upon to chronicle another foul murder in Jackson county, where a man named James Coullette was shot dead, while sitting on the stoop of his dwelling washing his feet. Our informant states that the victim was suspected of having been the assassin of Dr. Finlayson, at Marianna, or, at least, of sanctioning the foul deed."

A prisoner sentenced to the chain gang engaged in cleaning the streets in Wilmington, North Carolina, persistently refuses to work. He is taken to the scene of operations every morning in a wheel-borrow, but as yet has not been made to work. His principal objection to the degrading work is an opposition to be thrown so intimately among the colored criminals who daily expend their strength to the benefit of the streets.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of the 13th says: "A middle-aged woman, dressed as a lady, and having on her person, as was afterward discovered, the sum of $8,000, was picked up by two of the county constables on the western end of King street, yesterday evening, so much under the influence of liquor that she did not know what she was doing. She was carried to the Railroad hotel, where she was properly taken care of until the effects of her potations had worn off."

A case was tried in the Loudon County (Va.) Court last week, which involved the character of a bull. It is charged that the bull had gored and killed a valuable horse. After hearing the testimony the jury retired, and after a few moments' consultation returned, and rendered the following verdict. "We, the jury, find a verdict in favor of the bull, and believe him to be a highly respectable animal." The bull was acquitted and the plaintiff lost his case. The rendering of the verdict was afterwards changed by the order of the court to the usual form.

At a late meeting in Lexington, Va., the chairman of the committee on religious intelligence of the Young Men's Christian Association read a report on the religious condition of the Southern colleges, from which we cull the following items: One hundred and four colleges report 876 instructors, of whom 789 profess religion; 17,408 students, of whom 7,664 are church members, 2,431 candidates for the ministry, and 101 have the foreign mission work in view. They have 156 prayer meetings, and had during the past year twenty-nine revivals and 385 professions of conversion. Forty-six Southern institutions report 370 instructors, of whom 285 are church members; 7,229 students, of whom 2,432 are professors of religion and 697 candidates for the ministry. In Virginia nine colleges and two theological seminaries report 144 instructors, of whom 95 profess religion; and 2,277 students, of whom 571 profess religion and 151 are candidates for the ministry.

Have We a Democratic Party Among Us?

There is, in our judgment, no just cause for the meeting of citizens which is called for this evening. It will do no good to those who get it up. It will do infinite harm to the party. It will not affect the result of the municipal election. It is mischievous as a matter of partisan discipline; for no organization on earth can stand unless it be governed by that great law of obedience to established usage which lies at the foundation of armies and parties.

It would be easy enough to describe the meeting as an assemblage of disorganizers. It would be easy to array against the occasion and the participants the traditionary odium which all political organizations express for "bolters" and "malcontents." It would be easy to speak of those who take part in it as men, who, with factious intents, break from the line of their duty and seek to destroy the unity and purpose of their party. But we prefer not to call names. We prefer to discuss the point in a spirit of kindness.

In our opinion, the late ward meetings were as fair as such meetings ever are.

In our opinion, the nominee of the convention is as acceptable as any nomination would have been.

There was an Executive Committee. Nobody doubted its Democracy. Nobody disputed its jurisdiction. There was a difference among Democrats as to whether a convention ought or ought not to be held. But all of us agreed to leave this to the committee. The committee met, discussed the question, and resolved to hold a convention, not to nominate an entire ticket, but only to nominate a candidate for Mayor. This was a concession to the opinion of those who were opposed to holding any convention. The Mayoralty was the important item. With a good Mayor we could get on well enough. There was no doubt about the other offices. In a word, the argument against the idea not to hold a convention was this, that if we failed to call one we should set a bad precedent, we should leave the party to flop about loose in a state of imbecile and bewildered disorganization, and when the time came for getting it together again, we should in all probability be unable to find it again. On the other hand, if we called a convention to nominate all the officers, little and big, we should have the risk of hopeless anarchy and discontent among the hundreds of rival aspirants whom we might not be able to control. The committee, therefore, decided, for the sake of a good safe precedent, to call a convention to nominate a Mayor only.

It did so. Nobody murmured, nobody bolted, nobody proposed to secede. The ward meetings were to be held simultaneously and this was thought an excellent idea. They were so held and were largely attended; great interest was manifested; great efforts in behalf of the various competitors were made; and finally, having been more active or more popular than his rivals, Mr. Baxter got a majority of the delegations.

These delegations were composed of the best men in the city. They met accordingly in convention after the established usage of the party, and nominated Mr. Baxter, first by ballot, and then unanimously, by acclamation.

All this was done as such things must be done, and if those who are defeated in such contests, after taking all the chances for success, are to be permitted to go away and cry "fraud," and get up opposition mass meetings, there would be no such thing as party organization, but only confusion and chaos, by which mere plurality candidates—not the real choice of the people—would succeed in getting the people's offices. This is neither the public's interest nor the party's interest, and whenever it occurs it is to the detriment of communities and political organizations.

Mr. Baxter is a very active man. He has hosts of warm personal and political friends. He who does not see that he has been from the first the foremost candidate before the people, must have been a poor observer of events. He who does not see now that he is backed, not only by the nomination of his party but by the strongest sort of popular support, is an ill judge of popular affairs. That he will be elected we regard as beyond the shadow of a doubt. That he ought to be elected is equally clear to us. That opposition to him from Democrats is not sound policy or good Democracy, is very obvious to our mind. Therefore we have endeavored to dissuade the leaders in the opposition movement from a course which we think will be disastrous to them and damaging to the party.

As Democrats they have no right to do it; but as citizens, caring not for the restraints nor the well-being of any organization, they may do as they please. If they take this violent course, however, they must abide the consequences, remembering that failure is not only a sort of political ruin to themselves, but that it produces no good to anybody else.

It seems to us that there are at this time in Louisville three classes. 1st, the rank and file of the Democracy, who will support all its nominees. 2d, the steady citizens who take no active part in politics and are always more or less dissatisfied with the course and conduct of active and noisy political affairs, which offend their dignity and sense of decorum. 3d, the disappointed politicians themselves, who have taken part in the action of events, have not succeeded, and are angry and careless as to consequences.

We do not pretend to say that those who sanction the meeting to-night are malcontents. But we do think that, when they come to count noses, they will find that they embrace by odds the smallest portion of the community. We may be mistaken. The result may contradict our opinion. This will transpire on the day of election. To that day we confidently appeal for verification; and, whether we are right or not in our estimate, we know that, as the organ of the party in the city and the State, we are right in supporting its regular nominees, and this we shall not fail to do so long as we have a party.

It is from no desire to stand well with both sides of this controversy that we have refrained from the use of the ordinary partisan clamor which commonly follows internal dissensions within the body corporate of every political organization. Our belief in the necessity of party discipline is quite as strong, though perhaps not quite so ardent, as that of the more vehement of our comrades. But we would proscribe no man—least of all one of our own way of thinking—however mistaken he might be on a given point of expediency. We prefer to concede an equality of position, not usually conceded, and to argue the difference rationally and kindly. In this spirit we have offered, and still offer, these columns freely to all sorts and shades of opinion; and if any one is able to meet and answer the arguments we put forward from time to time, we shall be glad to furnish him the vehicle and the means. This is a contest of mind and not of muscle, let us hope, and the object of all of us, may we not believe, is good government.

What President Grant Can Do.

At the banquet given to ex-President Johnson in Baltimore, ex-Governor Bowie, of that State, who acted as presiding officer, took occasion to remark, in his speech in honor of the distinguished guest, "I assume to say to Gen. Grant in behalf of the people of Maryland, that his administration will receive no factious opposition from them, but a fair and candid trial, and, if deserving, a warm and generous support." The substance of this sentiment was repeated by other distinguished speakers, and by none with more emphasis than by the ex-President.

Indeed the sentiment is one which has been finding expression among the speakers and the organs of the Democracy for months past. So strongly and so constantly in fact did the Democracy, not only up to the time of the inauguration but afterwards, declare in favor of judging President Grant candidly and rendering to him all merited support, that they were universally charged by the Radical press with endeavoring to get possession of him and to turn his official power to their own benefit. Their true object, however, has all along been, so far as we have had the means of judging them, to turn his official power to the benefit of the country. We are sure that a great majority of them, indulging hopes, some stronger and some fainter, in regard to Grant's action as President, have sincerely desired his eminent success and been prepared, as they even now are, to applaud him and stand by him in the right and to withstand him only when they must. He fills, rightfully or wrongfully, the highest and most important office in the nation, and is invested with power which he may use either for the vast good of the country and the world or for the most terrible and enduring of evils. He holds his power at a period of mightier moment than ever before existed in American history; a period when the nation is torn and rent literally asunder by internal faction, agitation, and strife; when bitter political feelings, hate, fury, and revenge bear sway in the land; when the party exercising political control gives every manifestation of being relentless, remorseless, and inexorable in the exercise of all the powers, privileges, and prerogatives which it either holds by law or can grasp by usurpation; and when the Constitution has been treated as a thing fit only to be trampled on, when the most important and solemn laws excite nothing better than contempt and derision, and when the death-blow of republican liberty seems about to fall. Surely in such a fearful condition of affairs, the Democratic party, the party which, through all struggles and dangers, has been as true to the country as the needle to the North star, would rejoice, sincerely and deeply rejoice, if President Grant, casting aside all partisan feelings, all feelings less worthy and noble than sublime devotion to country, should faithfully discharge all his obligations in the majestic position which he occupies, and which, if he will, he can fill majestically.

We must confess that President Grant has, thus far, realized our fears, and we may say our expectations, rather than our hopes. He has been tried in only few ... to be equal to the emergency. He has much disappointed those who had more confidence in him than we had. He has done several things that are wrong, few that are not wrong. Even yet, however, we do not abandon hope of him. Much time and many opportunites are before him for redeeming his errors and earning a people's blessings. It is said that he possesses sound sense and a good intellect, and he should be able to view with calmness his whole situation and its surroundings. He has before him the history of our government, its constitution and its laws, and he should apply himself to the study of them candidly and dispassionately, taking, every day if necessary, some hours from the time which self-seekers and demagogues would gladly have him give to themselves and to their vile and infamous purposes. If, stopping just where he is, stopping short upon the down-hill road of Radicalism, he will, with God and the Constitution as his Light and Guide, set himself earnestly and fearlessly to the work of restoring to the people of the country the Government as it was intended to exist, if he will resolve that, so far as in him lies, liberty and equality shall be secured to all sections alike, if he will honestly labor to give peace and harmony where the party that claims possession of him has given war and murder and turmoil, if he will determine in the strength of his own self-poised spirit to guard and protect the whole people alike in the exercise of their rights, he will, notwithstanding the errors into which, on account perhaps of the novelty of his situation and the embarrassments of his inexperience, allowed himself to be drawn or lured, receive in due time as noble and honorable a support as has ever been accorded to any President, Washington himself not excepted.

Radical Selfishness and Injustice.

The Washington clerks have organized for another effort to push through Congress in the hurry of the last few days of the session, a bill granting them twenty per cent. increase of salary. If this bill shall pass, no matter under what circumstances, it will be an outrage upon the tax-payers of the country, and they will not forget or forgive Congressmen who vote for it.—[Detroit Post.

Well, Congress didn't pass the bill granting to the clerks the little increase of their poor salaries. Congress wanted the money for other purposes. There were the bondholders, for instance, with their demand for at least three times the amount of all the gold coin upon the continent.

The Detroit editor gave notice that, if the bill for the very slight increase of the salaries of the clerks should pass, no matter under what circumstances, it would be an outrage for which the tax-payers of the country would never forget or forgive Congressmen, yet when Congressmen only a short time ago passed a law to increase, not the salaries of clerks, but their own, and to increase them not merely twenty per cent., but one hundred per cent., we did not hear from any Radical editor at Detroit, or from any Radical editor anywhere, the slightest complaint or remonstrance. We did not have so much as the faintest intimation that Congressmen, in transferring the money of the people into their own pockets, had committed any outrage, wrong or impropriety, or done aught that the tax-payers of the country could, would or should resent.

The reason assigned by Congressmen for unceremoniously duplicating their own salaries was that the expense of living in Washington had increased. True it had increased, but did not the poor clerks suffer from the increase as much as the Senators and Representatives? If the increase of salaries a hundred per cent. was necessary to enable the latter to meet the advance in the expenses of board, was not the petty increase of twenty per cent. needed to enable the clerks to meet the same advance in expenses? Either members of Congress were guilty of what was scarcely better than theft or robbery in doubling their own compensation, or they were guilty of injustice and wrong and oppression in refusing any increase whatever of the compensation of the humbler but better officers of the Government.

Undeserved Praise.

General Longstreet, it is stated, will peremptorily decline the Surveyorship of the port of New Orleans, and on the ground that to accept it would expose him to the imputation of supporting the Government in consideration of pecuniary profit. This elevates still higher the reputation of the General, at the same time justifying in the strongest possible manner the action of the President.—[Pittsburg Gazette.

What "elevates still higher the reputation of the General" and "justifies in the strongest possible manner the action of the President" in nominating him for the New Orleans Surveyorship? Does the simple *statement* that he will peremptorily decline the nomination accomplish all this? But what if the statement prove to be *untrue*? In that case what will it be worth to either the nominator or nominated? That it is untrue, we have not a doubt. If the recreant Southern General meant to decline the office tendered to him as a reward for his apostacy, he would have taken the very earliest opportunity of making his determination known to the South and to the whole country. He would not have suffered himself to rest even for a day under the dishonoring imputation naturally and universally cast upon him. His appointment was not unsolicited; it was given him because he sought for it. And he sought for it on the plea, that, by his course toward the South, he had lost the confidence and favor of his own people and could look only to the Government for support.

It is certainly a strange idea of the Pittsburg Gazette that Gen. Longstreet's declining the Surveyorship would "justify in the strongest possible manner the action of the President" in proffering it to him. If good taste, if decent propriety, if a just idea of the fitness of things, if a due regard for public opinion, would prompt an ex-Confederate General to stand aloof from a public office as a thing which he could not touch, under the circumstances, without incurring the suspicion of corruption, should not good taste, decent propriety, a just idea of the fitness of things, and a due regard for public opinion, have dictated to the President not to invite his acceptance of the office?

Political Squabbles Over the Tenure of Office.

They are still considering and debating the tenure-of-office law in the Senate. A compromise is occasionally proposed, and a compromise is occasionally rejected. The greater part of the Radical Senators are still opposed, as they have been from the first, to the unconditional or even substantial repeal of the law, but the Democratic Senators all go, some of them quite warmly, with the Radical minority in favor of the repeal. We have no doubt that the law is unconstitutional, and, were we in the Senate, we of course should, if we voted at all, vote for the repeal, but we have no idea that we should make any great exertion or manifest any remarkable zeal upon the subject. Whether the law remain upon the statute books or be repealed, the letter and spirit of the Constitution in regard to removals and appointments are not, according to present appearances, to be maintained. And if the Constitution is to be broken, it matters little or nothing whether the breaking be done with or without the sanction of an unconstitutional law. The President, it appears, has declared to one of the State committees waiting on him, that, after providing offices for a few of his own relatives and particular friends in each of the States, he will leave the members of the Congressional delegation of such State to divide out the offices just as they can agree among themselves, and surely, if this is to be the order of things, we don't see why anybody should care whether there is a tenure-of-office law or fifty tenure-of-office laws or no tenure-of-office law at all. We commend to our friends in and out of Congress a calm indifference upon the whole subject. Try their hands at what they may, there isn't much probability of their being able to do much toward restoring or guarding the thousand-times-broken Constitution during the rule of the party now in power. The first ... throw of that party. In that blow, let the nation's strength be concentered.

Going Out of the Way.

The Radical organs bestow a great deal of praise upon President Grant for declaring, in his inaugural, in favor of the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment as to negro suffrage. Whether the principle of negro suffrage is in principle right or wrong, Grant's recommendation that the fifteenth amendment should be adopted was wholly inappropriate and out of place in his inaugural message. That document was addressed exclusively to Congress, and it could have been properly addressed only to Congress. But Congress, a Congress preceding the present, had already submitted the fifteenth amendment to the consideration and action of the various State Legislatures. Grant's expression of a hope that the amendment would prevail was therefore neither more nor less than a direct appeal to the State Legislatures to ratify it. He thus intermeddled, in his very first public document as President, with what didn't belong to him. He wandered wide from the plain path of official duty. He sought to wield power in a direction in which he had no right to wield it. He might, by silence, have saved himself from this unworthy display, and, by doing so, he would have avoided a wholly unnecessary exhibition of the fact that his opinions upon the subject of negro slavery have within a few years undergone an extraordinary change, which those who have not unbounded confidence in him may be tempted to ascribe to motives not entirely in keeping with the firmness and inflexibility that his admirers are fond of ascribing to him.

The Great Mystery.

Some of our readers may remember, that, a few days ago, we copied a mysterious and strangely ominous paragraph from the Atlanta (Ga.) New Era, the leading Grant and Radical organ in Georgia, giving out that a great, grand and startling movement would soon be made by the President for settling at once and forever the troubled condition of the country. The editor told the people in a tone of deep and almost awful solemnity that he was not allowed to enter into explanations at that time, but that they would speedily see for themselves the mighty development of events, and, with a bathos that was unmistakable, he closed with advising them to "*wait for the wagon.*" We, for one, though of course half distracted with impatience, promised to "wait for the wagon," asking only that the driver would touch up his horses. Day has followed day, and we neither see the "wagon" nor even hear the creaking or rumbling of its wheels, but, instead, we have another and equally portentous paragraph from the same source. What on earth is to happen? Can't those wise men and physiognomists and seers, who gaze into the solemn vizages of President Grant and the editor of the New Era, decipher from those great scrolls the occult signs of what is coming upon mankind?

Another of Grant's Friends.

There is an army of applicants for the highly profitable office of Surveyor of the port of New York, but the Rochester Union, an ardent Grant organ, professes to have reason to believe that Gen. I. F. Quinby, of Rochester, has been selected for the place. The editor says that Grant and Quinby entered West Point together, graduated together, associated together throughout all the time they were there, and were again together in the Federal service during the rebellion. These are certainly pretty fair reasons for the supposition that Quinby has been chosen for the Surveyorship unless Grant has some relative so shaped and conformed in his physical or other proportions that he would fit the place to a nicety.

The masses of the Radicals are not quite equal to Grant, but they are all the while *approaching* him.

We may not be able to prevent universal negro suffrage from going into effect, but we can prevent it from going into effect with our consent.

No honest man could see all the doings of Congress for a single day without getting sea-sick.

CITY ITEMS.

Childs' Safety Gas Apparatus.

This miniature gas works, of which so much has been said of late, is now in successful operation, supplying Bron's restaurant, on Green street, with a very reliable and economical gas. This gas, which is generated by combining the air with the vapor of petroleum, is commonly known as the "air gas" or "pneumatic gas," and produces a light that is very beautiful, resembling very much that obtained from the famous cannel gas. The economy in the use of it as compared with the common coal gas is very great. This we know to be true, having practically tested it to our entire satisfaction. All chemists agree that the general use of "air gas" involves no more danger of combustion than attends the use of any gas for lighting, while the purity of the material and its cleanliness are distinctive features in its favor.

The apparatus is safe, easily managed, and occupies but little space. The invention is an important one, and cannot fail to be of great benefit to the public.

Special attention of real estate buyers, families and housekeepers is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 582 Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. A valuable brick cottage and lot will be first sold, after which the elegant furniture; also, a valuable vacant lot. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Broadway Residence at Auction.

This day, Thursday, March 18, 1869, at 3 o'clock. Large lot and good neighborhood. See auction column. SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Remember the sale this evening of valuable Market street property at auction by Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson. A good chance to get a cheap home.

Attend the sale of the Broadway house and lot, this day, Thursday, March 18, 1869, at 3 o'clock. See auction column.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

TOILET SOAPS.—English, French, German, Russian Italian and American, at
J. W. SEATON & CO'S,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Green & Green, corner Fourth and Main will send their price and descriptive list, with directions for self-measurement, by mail, to any parties sending their names. They make their Standard at $3 each.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, etc., with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to
PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
No. 150 Main street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SOMETHING SENSIBLE.—If you want to make a rich investment where your money will make you 500 per cent., or more, in a short time, go and buy some territory of Van De Marks' patent fence, now on exhibition at the court-house. The patentee is stopping at Louisville Hotel.

Dry Goods.

H. H. Neal, of the Trade Palace Dry Goods store, has just returned from New York, where he has purchased a large and most complete stock of dry goods, consisting of rich silks, dress goods of all qualities and the choicest styles. Linens, Jaconets, Cambrics, Percales, Linen Lawns, and everything in the white goods line; also a large, fresh, and complete stock of Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, and all kinds of Embroidery. His stock will compare favorably with any house in the country and at popular prices. TRADE PALACE,
mh17 dtf Cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts.

Wanted.

Several good Trunk makers wanted at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh17 d5

Plantation Bitters are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require clear mental faculties, which can only be obtained by a relish for food, and perfect digestion. Delicate females are certain to find in these bitters health and strength.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. mh16 eod&w1

"The blushing beauties of a modest maid" are doubly enhanced by the "luxuriant wealth" of hair which as surely follows the use of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" as that light follows darkness.

R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. mh16 eod3

Closing out sale of Dry Goods at I. DINGFELDER'S.

Also stock of Dry Goods in order to close business. Also stand and fixtures for sale, either with or without stock. Any person wishing to engage in business will find this one of the best stands on Fourth street.

Rare inducements will be offered.
I. DINGFELDER,
113 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. mh14 d6

Dooley's superior chemical yeast Baking Powder has no equal, is perfectly pure, requires only two-thirds as much as other brands, and never fails to give the best satisfaction. For sale by grocers. m7 deod2m

Rosadalis is a Certain Cure for the Worst forms of rheumatism. It never fails.

BALTIMORE, May 26, 1868.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence:

DEAR SIR: Your "Rosadalis" has proved a great success in my case of chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, after having tried in vain for two months to get relief from other sources. It certainly is worthy of trial by any person so afflicted.
Very respectfully yours, &c.,
THOMAS H. GORE.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last five or six years, many times unable to move. I tried all medicines recommended to me for the disease, without receiving any benefit. Having heard "Rosadalis" highly spoken of, I procured a bottle, and finding some relief, continued it until I am happy to say that I am completely well.

I not only consider the "Rosadalis" a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, but I believe it also a preventive, and I cheerfully recommend it to the "afflicted." Yours, very truly,
mh16 deod6 JAMES WEBB.

Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

Jas. H. Bedford, Dentist,

No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. I now have the pleasure of informing my friends and the public that I am prepared to extract teeth with the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and will *always* have a physician present to give the gas and no charge for his services. Price for extracting one tooth $1 00, for more than one a deduction will be made. Call and examine specimens. mch16 d6

Wanted.

Three good Box makers wanted at D. O'Eare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh17 d5

To Gas Consumers.

The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 206 Main street, will have prompt attention. fe24 1m

A Rare Chance.

Any one seeking a pleasant home, and desirous of embarking in a well-established and paying business, is now offered an opportunity for buying out the oldest established dry goods store in the city of Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The parties offering the same are desirous of leaving the city, and will close out a nice, new and clean stock upon accommodating terms to a No. 1 party, and will transfer lease on storehouse and the good will of the old house, and will obligate themselves not to re-engage in this branch of business here. For further particulars call on or address MALLARY & JONES,
Real Estate and General Agents,
mar9 d12&w2 Clarksville, Tenn.

The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co's Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja13d1awTh&weow1y

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d&ATh&WeoW1y

Hazan's money broker and loan office, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, gold and silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. mar14 d1m

For Coughs and Colds,

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no3 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Gesnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.
je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent. A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—CULLUM—In this city, on the morning of the 16th inst., at the Chestnut-street Reformed Church, by Rev. Mr. Haley, Mr. CHARLES W. DAVIS, formerly of Cincinnati, O., to Miss ADA W. CULLUM, formerly of Mobile, Ala.

May the golden sunshine of happiness ever smile upon the happy couple as they journey down life's pathway together; may no clouds of sorrow ever frown upon them, and in all they say and do may their motto ever be "Let us have peace;" may their eyelids be strangers to tears and their hearts never know anything but joy and contentment, and the only tears we can wish the happy couple is, that we hope all the sorrows they may have to contend with in this life will be little ones.

Madison (Ind.) Courier and Cincinnati and Mobile papers please copy.

COLLIER—JONES—March 14, in Elizabethtown, Ky., by Rev. H. C. Morrison, Mr. INGRAM S. COLLIER, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Mrs. LOU JONES, of Grayson county, Ky.

BAKER—CRAWFORD—On Monday morning, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. ... of Trinity M. E. Church, Mr. WM. H. BAKER to Miss MOLLIE J. CRAWFORD, both of Evansville, Ind.

LECTURES.

TAKE NOTICE. LECTURE,

WITH Magic Lantern Views of the most distinguished men and women of the Bible, will be given in the Presbyterian Church, in Jeffersonville, Ind., on the evening of the 18th of March, 1869, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. One-fourth the proceeds to be given to that Sunday School. J. C. MCKINLEY.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

ALL those interested in the welfare of the Celtic race in establishing a society to be called the "Celtic Literary Association" are respectfully solicited to attend a meeting at the Trades' Assembly rooms, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, to hear the report of the committee and for organization.

By order of the Committee.
mh18 d2 THOS. HACKETT, Chairman.

Election Notice.

SHELBYVILLE AND LOUISVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election of a president, treasurer, and six managers of the company will be held at the office of the Savings Bank of Louisville on SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1869.
mh8 d3d J. H. RHORER, Treasurer.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc19 d&w1y NEW YORK.

Our Regular Opening —OF— **SPRING MILLINERY** —AND— **French Pattern Bonnets and Hats** TAKES PLACE **Monday, March 21st.**

IN addition, we will open during the week large invoices of goods just imported by our Mr. Peck. The trade is invited to inspect them.

PECK, SCHULHOFF & CO.,
78 PEARL.
CORNER VINE STREET, UP STAIRS.
mh13d5 CINCINNATI, O.

VIOLINS.

A large assortment of VIOLINS and CASES just received and for sale cheap for cash at
LOUIS TRIPP'S,
Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third.
mh16 deodtf

Democratic Rally!

THE Democracy of Louisville, and all those opposed to the nominee of the late packed convention, are called on to meet at the Court-house TO-NIGHT to condemn the action of that body and to ratify the proceedings of the council of the twelve Wards held on the 6th inst.

Let the true Democrats of this city turn out in force.

APRIL ELECTION.

FOR TAX RECEIVER, A. RAMMERS.

fe21 dte

FRANK ROBERTS is a candidate for City Tax Receiver. mh2 dte*

K. P. THIXTON is a candidate for Tax Receiver at the ensuing April election. m9

MAYOR.

R. GILCHRIST is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. mh17 dte

A. LAMPTON.

Judge GEO. W. JOHNSTON is a candidate for Mayor at the April election. mh14 dte

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. H. BUNCE as a candidate for Mayor. mh5 dte

CITY TREASURER.

HENRY WOLFORD is a candidate for City Treasurer. mh13 dte

ASSESSOR.

A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for Assessor.
fe24 dte

ALDERMAN.

JOHN P. BYRNE in Twelfth Ward. mh16 dte*

JULIUS DORN is a candidate for re-election as ...

Dr. JAMES GRAVES is a candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth Ward. m5 dte

COUNCILMAN.

JOHN GUINAN is a candidate for Common Councilman in the Ninth Ward. mh18 dte*

GEORGE FULTON is a Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Tenth Ward. mh18 dte*

EDWARD STOKER is a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. mh18 dte*

PHILIP VACARO is a candidate for common Councilman in the Ninth Ward. mh14 dte

We are authorized to announce TOM. J. MCMAHON as a candidate for Councilman in the Fifth Ward.
mh18 dte

We are authorized to announce A. D. MCCULLOCH as a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward. mh2 dte*

JOHN ED. SACKSTEDER is a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward. m11 dte

W. O. WILLIAMS is a candidate for Councilman in the Twelfth Ward at the April election. m11dte

Dr. THOS. L. MCDERMOTT is a candidate for Councilman in the Eleventh Ward. mh16 dte

G. E. HEINIG is a candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Tenth Ward. m9 dte*

W. W. SMITH is a candidate for Councilman in the Eighth Ward. mh9 dte

We are authorized to announce H. W. WALTON as a Democratic candidate for re-election as Councilman in the Tenth Ward. mh9 dte

JOSEPH SAUER is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. mh8 dte*

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for the Common Council from the Ninth Ward at the approaching April election. fe28 dte*

Col. J. B. HUIE will be supported for Councilman of the Sixth Ward at the April election.
fe38 dte MANY VOTERS.

CITY AUDITOR.

CHAS. M. SWAGAR is a candidate for City Auditor at the April election. mh16 dte

CHAS. F. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. mh2 dte

CHAS. M. MCCRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe19 dte

TOM SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. ja29 dte

JOHN M. O'NEAL.

STREET INSPECTOR.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

JAMES RAVERTY is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. m18 dte

TOM. REARDON is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western district. mr7 dte*

HENRY SCHUCKMAN is a candidate for Street Inspector, W. D. mh9 dte*

NICK BOSLER is a candidate for Street Inspector in Western District. m7 dte*

MIKE FRANK is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh8 dte

WM. LOCKE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh4 dte*

CASPAR HEDEL is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 dte

JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. f21 dte*

JNO. G. ANTLE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. m2 dte*

BOLIVAR HURST is a candidate for Street Inspector Western District at the approaching election. fe19 dte

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

EASTERN DISTRICT.

THOS. O'HEARN is a candidate for Street Inspector Eastern District. mh2 dte

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe12 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election.

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe4 dte

CONSTABLE.

T. W. CONNELLY (present deputy) is a candidate for Constable in the First district. mr7 dte*

SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

W. H. ANDERSON has consented, at the request of many friends, to become a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. m18 dte

THOMAS H. SHERLEY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Sixth Ward at the ensuing April election. mh17 dte

Dr. JOHN GOODMAN is a candidate for School Trustee in the Seventh ward.

J. C. ELROD is a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward.

Dr. CHAS. W. PARSONS is a candidate for School Trustee in the Twelfth Ward. mh16 dte

Dr. WILEY ROGERS is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh14 dte

WM. S. LONG is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward. mh14 dte

B. F. CAMP is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Sixth Ward. mh12 dte

WM. H. MEFFERT is a candidate for School Trustee in the Second Ward. mh9 dte

JOHN COLGAN is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward. mh11 dte

Maj. W. R. KINNEY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh10 dte

FERD. J. PFINGST is a candidate for School Trustee in the Tenth Ward. mh10 dte

Dr. DAVID W. YANDELL is a candidate for School Trustee in the Ninth Ward. mh10 dte

Dr. ALEX. PENNY is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eighth Ward. mh4 dte

WM. E. ROBINSON is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Seventh Ward. mh9 dte

J. STEELE is a candidate for School Trustee in the Eleventh Ward. mh8 dte

JAS. C. GILBERT is a candidate for re-election as School Trustee in the Ninth Ward.

JNO. S. CARPENTER is a candidate for re-election in the Eighth ward. mr7 dte

WM. W. MORRIS is a candidate for re-election in the Fifth ward. mr1 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

Mass Meeting!

THERE will be a mass meeting of the Democracy of Louisville, held on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Courthouse, to condemn the late so-called Democratic Convention, and forward the interest of true Democracy. mr17 d2

Democrat copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Rare Chance for a Business Man.

NOT having sufficient time to attend to my two branches of business, I offer either my Oyster and Game Depot in Louisville (Third street, between Market and Jefferson), or my Ice, Oyster, and Produce Store in New Albany, Ind., with 1,000 tons of the best lake ice, for sale on reasonable terms. This is a first-class chance for any one to engage in an already established business. For further particulars apply at J. T. MONSCH'S,
No. 111 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
mh18 d6 Louisville, Ky.

Dreyfus' Patent Self-Oiler,

FOR Locomotives, Marine and Stationary Engines, Fans, Pickers, Looms, Carding and Spinning Frames, Lathes, Saw Frames, Shaftings, and every description of machinery.

A saving of 75 per cent. guaranteed.

SPEED, MAGENS & CO., Sole Agents, Dealers in Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Supplies and Tools, 73 Third st., bet. Main & Market,
mh18 d12 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Potatoes.

600 BBLS. Choice Peachblows in store and for sale by O. HOBBS,
mh18 d2* Jeffersonville, Ind.

White Goods.

600 PIECES plain Nainsooks, assorted qualities;
500 " checked " "
400 " striped " "
1,000 " plain Jaconets, " "
500 " checked " "
300 " striped " "
300 " Victoria Lawns, " "
200 " white, pink, and blue Tarletane;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. mi17 d6

Domestic Cottons.

A LARGE stock of heavy and fine Brown Cottons;
" " " " Bleached "
" " Bed Tickings, assorted;
" " " 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, & 10-4 Brown Sheetings;
" " " 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, & 10-4 Bleached Sheetings;
" " " Apron and Shirting Checks;
" " " Shirting Stripes;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. mi17 d6

Dress Buttons and Trimmings.

A LARGE assortment of Silk, Jet, Fancy Glass, black and white Crochet, and fancy Agate Dress Buttons;

A large line of Pearl Sacque Buttons;

Also a well-assorted stock of Silk, Linen, Worsted, and Cotton Gimps, Fringes, Headings, Braids, Frills, Rufflings, &c.;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. mi17 d6

Potatoes and Oats.

8,000 BUSHELS No. 1 Oats;
3,000 bushels Black and White Northern Seed Oats;
700 bbls Seed Potatoes, assorted;
For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
mh17 d1m 38 Fourth street.

Mechanics' Lien Law.

Z. GIBBONS, Esq., ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 12 CENTER STREET, requests us to say that he has had PRINTED the Mechanics' Lien Law, recently passed by the Legislature, for this city and county, and that he will GIVE copies thereof to all interested in that law. Applications may be made at his office.
mh17 d3

Toilet Soaps.

ENGLISH, French, German, Russian, Italian, and American, at J. W. SEATON & CO.'S,
mh17 dtf Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

Who Wants $500?

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association, 206 West Jefferson street, until 12 M. Thursday, 18th inst., for the use of $500.

Each applicant must state how he wishes to apply the money, the time of payment, the discount he will pay, and whether he will require more than $500. Proposals must conform to the by-laws, the blanks for which may be had on application.
OLIVER H. STRATTAN,
mh16 d3 Pres't M. C. & B. A.

Important to Distillers.

DISTILLERS in need of Barley Malt or Rye and Corn Malt can always have the same at the lowest market prices by applying at the Kentucky Malt House, No. 222 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh sts. JOHN ENGELN.

Also keep constantly on hand and for sale Thermometers, Sacchronometers, Hops, &c. fe10 eod3m

Notice

BY mutual consent, all debts due the late firm of Nock, Wicks & Co. have this 25th day of February, 1869, been divided by the undersigned. We hereby authorize each other to sign the firm name of Nock, Wicks & Co. in liquidation in settlement of the claims in their respective hands.
SAM'L L. NOCK, JR.,
A. W. KAYE,
Ex'rs S. L. Nock, Sr., dec'd.
GEO. W. WICKS.
mh9 eod6 LEVI L. NOCK.

Louisville Chancery Court,

Joseph Kealin, plff.,
against
John Lutenbachwab, dft.

THE above cause having been submitted to the undersigned Commissioner to hear proof as to all claims against said defendant, all persons having claims against the said defendant are hereby required to produce and prove the same before the undersigned, at his office, on or before the 1st day of April, 1869. THOS. P. SMITH,
mh16 dtApl Com'r of L. C. Ct.

10 NEW SONGS, ARTS, AND FIVE LOVE SECRETS mailed free. T. F. WOOD,
mh16 d8 Vernon, New Jersey.

Notice.

CHARLES KOTHE, Esq., is, under this date, appointed General Agent of the Cincinnati Mutual Health Assurance Company for the State of Kentucky. All claims against said Company must be placed in the hands of Mr. Kothe.

Mr. August Arens is from this date NO MORE entitled to receive in any shape or form for said Cincinnati Mutual Health Assurance Company.

For the Company. WM. MERK.
Louisville, March 13, 1869. mh13 d5

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

A WATCH FREE—Given gratis to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light and honorable business paying $30 per day sure. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. mh9 d1m&w1

To Surveyors.

... States Military Academy, West Point; Washington College, and others of the first institutions of learning, and is being used by many of the best surveyors of the country. It is recommended as superior to any instrument now in use for the purposes for which it is designed.

Send for circular containing cut, description, price list, &c.

The instrument can be seen at our store.

Orders filled promptly.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
mb11 d1m 156 West Main st., Louisville.

Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association of Louisville.

BOOKS for the subscription of stock in this Association will be open at the office of the undersigned, 206 West Jefferson street, daily, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., until one thousand shares are taken, as provided in the charter and the new code of by-laws.

Capitalists can have no better inducement offered for a remunerative investment, because authority is given to loan all the funds, upon real estate security, at any rate of discount which the borrower will agree to pay. mh2d1m OLIVER H. STRATTAN, Pres't.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

350 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
600 bbls prime and choice molasses;
1,500 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
2,000 kegs nails;
100 bbls. sirup;
In store and arriving and for sale by
ja21 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.

P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja29 dtf

Notice.

N. E. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Take Notice!

THE following list of goods, if not called for before the 10th day of April, 1869, will be sold by order of the Louisville Transfer Company, to pay charges. The sale to take place at their warehouse, on Main street, between First and Second, on SATURDAY MORNING, April 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. M. Curran, 3 boxes mdse.
E. M. Ferraid, 2 boxes mdse.
David Herraid, 1 box mdse.
James Tallerton, 1 box mdse.
James Jimerson, 3 boxes h h goods, 2 chests.
Lieut. Joseph Cope, 3 boxes.
Caroline Miller, 2 boxes and 1 trunk.
Wells, 8 boxes pain-killer.
Ass't Q. M., Chattanooga, 1 box.
— Shey, lot h h goods.
R. T. Creamer, 27 bxs pat. splints, 4 boxes supplies.
— Patterson, 2 boxes guns and equipments.
Gen. Nelson, 3 boxes books.
— Perry, 1 trunk books, &c.
— McCabe, 1 tool chest.
Without marks, 1 rocking chair.
Do 1 trunk.
Do 1 drag saw.
Do 1 mowing machine.
Do Lot wagon boxes and skeins.
Do Lot old machines.
Do wheels, running gear.
Do scrap iron, &c.
Col. W. B. DeMorrill, 3 casks bottles.
Mary E. Hilton, Rutledge, Tenn., 1 black trunk.
Annette Crochest, 1 red chest, care A. Buckley.
Eugene R. Stevens, 1 trunk.
O. S. Short, Londonville C H, 1 trunk.
James Sheldon, Calhoun, Ga., 1 trunk.
A. L. Armstrong, Ottawa, Ill., 1 trunk.
W. McLaughlin, 1 black trunk.
Chas. B. Male, Chattanooga, 1 box.
Dr. Campbell, Louisville, 1 trunk.
Mary Martin, Cartersburg, Mo., 1 trunk.
No marks, 4 chests and contents.
Do 24 black carpet bags and contents.
Do 3 carpet bags and contents.
Do 1 valise, &c.
Do 16 trunks.
Do 3 valises.
Do 6 boxes.
Do 1 basket and contents.
Do 1 mattress.
Do 1 crib.
Do 1 wash-stand.
W. F. HARRIS, Supt.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.
m1 d3awtap10

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

DIRECT IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS.

Novelties in French Papers.
Novelties in English Papers.
Novelties in American Papers.
Novelties in Decorations.

We have a large force of experienced men and will attend to hanging promptly. Samples of paper furnished when requested.

68 Main St., bet. Second and Third,
mh17 LOUISVILLE, KY. deod1m

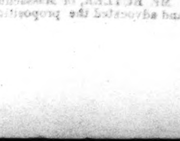
LADIES, ATTENTION.

Chas. F. Ranchfuss' Cheap Lace Store,
103½ FOURTH STREET.

Lace Riviere edgings and insertions, new patterns.
Embroidered linen cambric chemise, at cost price.
Embroidered bands and sleeves 75c, $1, $1 25.
Corsets with whalebones only $1.
Corsets with 42 whalebones only $2.
Misses' corsets with whalebones $1 and $1 50.
Alexandre kid gloves only $1 50.
Long in sash dresses $1 50, $2.
Linen tape trimming, 12 yards for 75c.
Also a new lot of colored embroidered bands for ladies' skirts and children's dresses, new patterns, only 50c a yard. mr14 d6

BUY THE BEST

IXL W. Va.



COAL OIL PURE LUB'G

From the Refiner's Agency, 39 & 41 Fourth street,
mh8 dtf DUMESNIL & CO.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Forage and Wood.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. Wednesday, March 31, 1869, for the delivery of the following quantities of Forage and Wood, more or less, as may be required for a six months' supply of the Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.: 90 tons Hay, 7,750 bushels Oats, 24 tons Straw; 466 cords Wood. The hay to be the best quality timothy hay, and all baled; the oats to be the best quality, well cleaned and sacked; the straw to be the best quality and baled; the wood to be good, sound, merchantable hard wood, well seasoned, and all split-body wood.

The above to be delivered from time to time, in such quantities, and at such places, in or near the city of Jeffersonville, Ind., as the officer in charge of the Depot may direct.

Proposals will be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, that, in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bonds will be given for the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Forage or Wood," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
H. C. RANSOM,
Bt. Lt. Col., Maj. and Q. M.,
mh16 d6 In charge of Depot.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M. on Friday, March 19, 1869, to construct a sewer from the ditch sewer, on the east side of Tenth street, along Tenth street to Lexington street, thence along Lexington to the west side of Fifteenth street.

Plans and specifications on file at the City Engineer's office.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.
PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, March 9, 1869. m10 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

THE Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company propose to let to contract the graduation and masonry of the first twenty-one sections of their road, lying between Owensboro and Livermore. Proposals will be received between the 10th inst. and the 10th prox., at the office of the undersigned, where plans and specifications can be seen.
EDMUND TURNER, Chief Engineer.
Owensboro, Ky., March 10, 1869. mi1 dtd

Notice to Architects.

THE Board of Commissioners for the building of the fire-proof public offices in the city of Frankfort, having extended the time for receiving plans and specifications and deciding thereon until 12 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of April next, the undersigned, Secretary of the Board, will, upon application, furnish all architects applying the necessary information to enable them to compete.
mi1 dtd P. SWIGERT, Secy.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Gathright & Co., is this day dissolved, Joe B. Gathright purchasing the interest of John T. Gathright. JOE B. GATHRIGHT,
JNO. T. GATHRIGHT.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as successors to Gathright & Co., in the wholesale saddlery business and will continue at the old stand under the style of Harbison & Gathright. The new firm will settle all the business of the old.
J. J. HARBISON,
mr14 d6 JOE B. GATHRIGHT.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Olmstead & O'Connor is dissolved this day (Feb. 9, 1869), by mutual consent, Charles and Charles A. Olmstead withdrawing. The business will hereafter be conducted by James O'Connor, Brother & Co. All unsettled accounts of the firm of Olmstead & O'Connor will be settled by Charles Olmstead or James O'Connor, at their old stand.
fe17 d1m OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Billious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c., A. M. MEEKER.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ.: LOUISVILLE, MAY 1868.

DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

C. Chamberlin, E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy, J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay, J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed, C. N. Warren,
R. L. Post, Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Ishaam Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.

W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor, Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S COCKTAIL BITTERS

Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers.

No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 d1y

REMOVAL!

The German Insurance Co.

Has removed into its new bank building,

On the North Side of Market Street,

Between Second and Third,

J. J. FISCHER, Secy.

m7 d1m

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Kentucky Whiskies,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Brandies, &c.

Proprietors of Walker's Tonic Bitters,
No. 25 MAIN STREET, between First and Second
mr7 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUIS STIX & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,

Cor. Third, Race, and Union Sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

HAVING made a permanent engagement with the above extensive house, who keep up full lines of goods, in and out of season, I am able to offer inducements to my friends and patrons, and cordially invite them to give me a call and to send their orders.
JOHN W. BURDINE,
mh8 d1m Formerly of Louisville Ky.

Spring Trade, 1869.

NO. 285 MAIN STREET,

SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of

Spring Dry Goods and Notions,

which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market. fe8 d1m

JOHN GRAHAM. S. PARKER GRAHAM.

JOHN GRAHAM & SON, Lumber Merchants,

No. 269 EIGHTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Near Nashville Railroad Depot.

A FULL assortment of dry White Pine Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Shingles, Weather-boards, Joist, Scantling, &c., constantly on hand at lowest market rates. mh10 d1awim

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.

STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

$2 50 PER DAY.

mh7 dtf

W. H. REDIN,

ARCHITECT,

142 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
mh9 LOUISVILLE, KY. d3m

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

WE have this day removed to No. 175 north side Main st., 4 doors below Fifth, where we will continue the Tobacco business in all its branches as heretofore, and invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
fe4 dTuTh&Sa2m 175 north side Main st.

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO

OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAPITAL $250,000 00.

Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.

A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.

DIRECTORS:

A. F. COLDEWEY, C. HENRY FINCK, JUL. WINTER,
JACOB SCHRODT, CH. STEIN, H. BUCK,
WM. SPRINGER, JAC. HOLFINGER, C. J. HAIBLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. Loans but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 d3m

DAVIS, STORTS & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX,)

KENTUCKY PLANING MILL,

Door, Blind, and Sash Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Building Lumber, Rough and Dressed

NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOTICE.—Having sold Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co. the Kentucky Planing Mill and Lumber Yard near the corner of Ninth and Broadway, I most cheerfully commend them to the patronage of my old customers and the public generally and bespeak for the new firm a liberal share of patronage. W. H. DIX.

S. WATERS. ESTABLISHED 1829. W. H. FOX.

WATERS & FOX,

MANUFACTURERS

RAW AND BOILED

LINSEED OIL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

White Leads, Zincs, Putty, Whiting, Ochers, Venetian Red, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Brushes, Metallic Paints, Sand-paper, Painters' and Artists' Colors of all grades, dry and in oil, and everything belonging to the Trade,

Nos. 855 & 859 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

fe28 d1m

SOUTHERN CLOTHING HOUSE.

M. N. ROGERS, H. S. MORGAN, W. B. GRUBBS,
Late of Georgetown, Texas. Late of Waco, Texas. Late of Louisville, Ky., & Nashville, Tenn.

ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHING!

877 and 879 Broadway, NEW YORK.

We manufacture especially for the Southern Trade, and ask a call from merchants visiting New York. je19 deod3m

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,

Capital, - - - - $400,000.

L. L. WARREN, Prest. R. BURGE, Vice Prest. R. B. ALEXANDER, Cash'r

DIRECTORS.

L. L. WARREN, R. A. ROBINSON, BEN. J. WEBB,
R. BURGE, JOHN T. MOORE, GEO. AINSLIE,
F. S. J. RONALD, A. GLAZEBROOK, DENNIS LONG,
W. E. GLOVER, E. A. GARDNER, ISAAC WOLF.
WM. LINDSAY.

Make collections in all parts of the United States, and remit at current rates of exchange on the day of payment, and negotiate sterling bills on the most favorable terms. Allow interest on deposits in Savings Department. ja13 deod3m

FATMAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

70 & 72 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES (no time bills) made on CONSIGNMENTS of TOBACCO to them.
T. B. BYRNES, Agent,
mh3 eod3m Room No. 8 Second National Bank Building.

A. F. SMITH........ E. W. WEATHERS........ D. B. HUTCHINGS.

SMITH & HUTCHINGS, TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cumberland Warehouse!!

fe27 deod3m CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY

The Colton Dental Association. No. 154 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and in this institution, have administered it to over 50,000 persons. ... operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja3 dtf S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. gje15 deod

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 172 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ia11 dtf

INSURANCE.

J. ESTEN COOKE, Insurance Agent,

HAVING secured the agencies of several responsible Companies, I will continue the Insurance business in all its branches. The Companies represented by me are not connected with any board of underwriters. Risks taken on their merits. Office under Merchants' Bank, Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Refers, by permission, to McFerran, Armstrong & Co.; S. P. Weisiger, Esq.; Tapp, Walsh & Berry; Geo. S. B. Buckner; Guthrie & Co.; Henry Chambers & Co.; Bridgeford & Co.; S. S. Hamilton, Esq.
f18 eod3m

Velocipede Wheels!

Manufactured by

S. N. BROWN & CO.,

DAYTON, OHIO.

They also make a prime article of spokes and hubs for light carriage and buggy wheels. Send for price list. fe19 d1m

VELOCIPEDES!

McDonald's Improved Compound Action THREE-WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.

THIS machine has several advantages over any other yet offered to the public, among which may be enumerated the great ease with which they are operated by the rider, the compound movement of the levers allowing the combined use of both hands and feet, or either the one or the other, as may be desired; the speed attained being greater than that of any machine propelled by the same force; and that any person can learn to ride and govern it perfectly in a few hours' practice, and without the least danger of upsetting.

Having made arrangements with the inventor for the sole manufacture of the above machines, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly.
NABBAROUX & CO.,
fe26 d1m Corner Floyd and Washington sts.

Wagon, Plow, & Mud Tempering Wheel MANUFACTORY.

WE are making wagons and cast and steel plows of the very best material, water hammered axles, and chilled boxes; also, the mud tempering wheel for brick makers; all sizes of pipe boxes on hand; also, different plow castings, at our old stand,
CORNER MAIN AND HANCOCK.
fe25 deod&w6m HAYS & COOPER.

SPRING, 1869.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

Having made arrangements to extend their

Wholesale Business

Would respectfully inform

SOUTHERN BUYERS

That their stock during the coming season will be

LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE

Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.

Having their own buyers ... each of the principal European markets, they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the house for keeping desirable, salable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful retailers is ample guarantee.

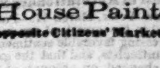
Their several departments are, viz: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Out-fitting, in each of which will be found goods selected especially to meet the demands of Southern customers. Samples of new goods sent on application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465, & 467 Broadway, } NEW YORK.
Nos. 255, 257, 259, & 261 Grand st., }

Wholesale Warerooms,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, entrance on Grand street
fe23 d1m



SPRING WAGONS.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.
L. SPIES,
ja26 d3m* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

JOHNSTON,

Sign & House Painter

Second st., opposite Citizens' Market,
m17 d1

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

A. MCBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 70 Third street.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, ..., between Grayson and Walnut.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO., Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, ... corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, G. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 77 E. Market st.

DORN, MARKHOUSE & CO., Com. Merchants and Tobacco Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. ... north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN, Attorneys at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

JAMES & CO., THOS., successors to Faris, James & Co., dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STANDARD, proprietors, No. 10 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 93 ... st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORSN, Prop's

LANE, DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW, J. S., & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 70 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P., & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main st.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main st.

WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG, JOHN F.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, ... all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c. 300 Fulton, above Campbell.

LAWYERS.

J. M. WRIGHT, Attorney-at-Law

No. 7 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh11 dtf

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Attorney at Law

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

REFERENCES—Vene P. Armstrong; Warren Mitchell; Ainslie, Cochran & Co.; Gathright & Co. fe26 d1m

R. T. DURRETT, Attorney at Law

Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dannecker Building.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and rents, and the buying and selling of real estate. ... dtf

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses

300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demerara Sugar.
100 bbls. Strictly Choice Demerara Sugar.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe10 d3m 34 Fourth street.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities. fe6 deod3m

CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

A FINE and well-assorted stock of spring clothing for children, boys, and youths, at a very reasonable price. The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, at No. 110 Market street, between Third and Fourth.
mh16 d2m J. H. RICHTER.

JOHN A. FULTON,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

DAWSON, GA.

Consignments of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, &c., solicited. Quick sales and prompt returns. Satisfactory references given if desired. fe30 d1m